The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

Testimony of "an Admirer" of the Plymouth Pastor.

He Thinks a Fortune Might Have Been Made Out of the "True Story."

Jackson S. Schultz Tells What He Knows of the Scandal.

Chas. S. Judson Gives Testimony "About as Harmless as a Lamp Post."

Rumor Unearths Another Theodore Tilton.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1875.

Notwithstanding the rain to-day, many women made their way to the Brooklyn City Court room, and had secured seats when the great scandal trial was resumed. Mr. Beecher and wife came into Court attended by Jackson S. Schultz. Mr. Tilton sat with his lawyers, but ex-Judge Fullerton was still absent. Mrs. Tilton and her friends did not appear, nor were Evarts or Porter present when the proceedings began.

The First Witness.

John W. Harmon was the first witness called to testify. In answer to Mr. Hill, he said: I have lived in Brooklyn ten years, and for four years held the office of Supervisor; I knew Tilton since he was editor of the Brooklyn *Union;* after Mr. Tilton received his discharge from the Brooklyn *Union* he told me of it, and I said I hoped it was not in consequence of taking my advice about the Western campaign, and he said that among other things; he told me all the circumstances of his discharge. I met him after this by appointment at a restaurant; there were some persons in the room; the old matter came up of his being dismissed from the *Union;* he said he was determined to collect the money that Bowen owed him, and he said he would

Revive the Old Slander

that Bowen had uttered charges against one of the best men in Brooklyn; and he remarked that this would bring matters to the surface. He said that Beecher had committed an offense against him and his family; that his wife had told him Beecher had taken advantage of his position, and had made dishonorable proposals to his (Tilton's) wife on several occasions; Tilton said his wife, before she told the story, extracted a promise from her husband not to injure harm in person or property in this matter. We had a consultation lasting about two hours, but cannot recollect anything more that was said; I have been

An Admirer of Beecher

as a public man for a long time, but do not know whether Tilton was cognizant of this; when Tilton had prepared his "True Story," he read it to me. I remember when the Woodhull scandal was published. Tilton was then in New Hampshire. I met him on his return and asked him for his family to contradict this monstrous story; he said he supposed he could not; I reminded him of his duty to his wife and family, and he repeated his former observation. He did not in this conversation charge his wife with adultery. At the first interview Tilton did not explain secrecy on me, but he did afterwards tell me not to mention this matter to any person. After the Woodhull publication Tilton told me I might tell any of my friends that I desired, and I think he mentioned some of them in particular, and one Dwight Johnston, a member of the Board of Supervisors, a friend of mine. In September, 1872, Tilton, at my house, showed me the "True Story," which he said bore

A Statement of Facts

from 1863 to that time, and he read it to me, and a few friends were present. I know McKelvey of the Brooklyn *Eagle.* Tilton had then showed me a proof slip of January, 1871. I told McKelvey Tilton had something which he ought to see.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach.

I think this first interview with Tilton in the restaurant occurred in the Spring of 1872. I think he then showed me a letter he had written Bowen, and a letter from Bowen written from Woodstock, and containing something about western politics. This letter almost commanded him to support Webster. I was on the other side, and so was interested in the matter. Tilton never at any time made any charge against his wife, but they were always against Beecher. He always spoke of his wife as pure and very religious. I do not know what became of the True Story" after it was read to myself and friends by Tilton. When Tilton left the papers at my house with a note, McKelvey called shortly after and said he was to have them by an arrangement with Tilton, so that they might be submitted to eminent counsel by the *Eagle* people. I asked McKelvey who was the eminent counsel, and he replied General Tracy. I told him I would give him the paper if he would take it to Tilton's house and obtain his consent, or tell him that he (McKelvey) had got them, and he left with them. I was always anxious that Tilton should publish

A Vindication of his Wife and Children.

At the interview in Fulton street after his return from New Hampshire, I also asked him to contradict the stories. I offered Tilton five thousand dollars to have the story published, but I do not remember saying that he could make fifty thousand out of it. I said that if a million copies of the story were published they would sell for twenty-five cents a piece, as every person was anxious to hear the truth of the matter.

Re-Direct Examination.

I think the proof slip was handed me by Tilton at the first interview in the restaurant. My impression is I had it before the Woodhull publication. When I offered the five thousand dollars for the publication by Tilton, it related only to the "True Story." The only condition I made to him was that he should swear to it, and make its owner's slip over to me, as I wanted to control it. After Tilton read the story he took it away with him, and I never saw it again.

The witness was shown the "True Story" as published in the *Tribune* on March 6th, 1875, and identified it as the same read to him by Tilton on that occasion, and it was marked in evidence.

Re-cross Examination.

It would be impossible for me to remember all the documents that were incorporated in the "True Story." This manuscript from which Tilton read was in loose sheets. Tilton said he drafted this "True Story" in accordance with Dr. Storrs' advice.

Jackson S. Schultz on the Stand.

Jackson S. Schultz then took the stand. He testified: I reside in New York, and am a leather merchant. I knew Theodore Tilton since 1864 or 1865. He was on the *Independent* then, I think, and my relations with him were very kindly and cordial. A few weeks before the issue of the *Golden Age* I was applied to by him to assist in the enterprise. Franklin Woodruff called with Tilton at my house about it. We discussed the probabilities of its success, and I asked if Beecher would assist. Tilton said he thought he would, and I asked if

Beecher Would Contribute Articles

to it, and Tilton said he would if he (Tilton) would permit him. I agreed to aid Tilton at the next interview. I was to aid him to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars, and so did my partner, Southwick. If the enterprise succeeded we were to be paid back, and if it failed we were to lose the money. Tilton, in his conversations with me, frequently said Bowen had done him great wrong, and that Beecher had refused to put out his hand to save him. After the starting of the *Golden Age* I was present at a dinner given to Isaac H. Bailey before he left for Europe. The conversation turned on Mrs. Woodhull, and a gentleman from Wall street made some observations upon them. Tilton defended them and said they were

High Toned, Honorable Ladies.

The conversation became personal and heated, and I interfered to modify it. I saw Tilton after the publication of the Woodhull story, and told him I was disgusted with this work, and that he had destroyed the *Golden Age* enterprise. He took the ground that he always defended the weak against the strong, and said they were pure women. After this our relations continued, and the relations between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher were frequently a subject of conversation. Once in my office I said: "Do you mean to tell me that Beecher had criminal relations with your wife?" and he said with a theatrical air: "My wife is as pure as an angel." This was after the Woodhull publication. I had a conversation with Frank Carpenter after this in December, 1872. I had a conversation with Tilton afterwards, in which I told him what Carpenter had said in January, 1873. Tilton came into my office and said he understood I had charged him with blackmailing, and asked who told him, and he said "Frank Carpenter." I told him of my interview with Carpenter, and I told him of an interview friends of Beecher and Tilton had at the Union League Club, at which it was proposed to start a morning paper in New York, Beecher to be its editor-in-chief, while Tilton was to go to Europe as its foreign correspondent. These two gentlemen, Carpenter and Tilton, had a paper in their possession which was to be used for the purpose of procuring one of them a situation on the paper, and that, therefore, I had characterized it as

A Blackmailing Job.

Carpenter said the arrangement with regard to Tilton was to change the scene for him and divert his mind. I told Tilton that I said to Carpenter it would be a sorry change for Beecher to leave the pulpit for an editor's chair, and that he would, in that capacity, be more open to attack. At another interview in the Union League Club with Tilton, when Moulton was present, Mr. Moulton said I had made a rather grave charge against Tilton, and that he thought I should apologize or take it back. We then went over the ground again of the interview with Carpenter. I said to them that this interview with Carpenter had developed such a state of facts as justified me. I believed in what I said. I told them they did not know the story as told me by Carpenter. I told them also that Carpenter had mentioned the idea of purchasing the New York *Express*, turning it into a morning paper, and putting Beecher at the head of it, and all this was to be done on the strength of these papers. Moulton then told me that this was not the story.

At this point the usual recess was taken

After the recess Schultz's direct examination was continued. He said: I repeated to Tilton what Carpenter said about Moulton occupying a medium position between the two parties and acting as a friend in the matter. Carpenter, I told Tilton, had said that Moulton was representing the Brooklyn friends of Tilton. Tilton did not make any reply that I can remember. I never received a letter from Beecher about a newspaper enterprise or calling Theodore Tilton a blackmailer. I had

Two Interviews With Carpenter.

Wm. Orton and Henry Clews were then present. Tilton afterwards showed me a check for $7,000 from Bowen as a settlement of his difficulties with him, and he showed me a statement to be published by him declaring that a settlement had been made. He also stated that Bowen would publish a statement of the same character. Tilton said in substance at one time that unless justice was done him he had the power to blow the roof off from Plymouth Church.

Cross-Examined.

This latter occurred in my office, I think about a month before he exhibited to me the Bowen check. I do not remember the year. I have conversed during the intermission of Court with my partner and Mr. Tracy. I do not recollect the date at which Tilton showed me the check. He said: "I have settled the whole controversy with

Those Brooklyn Fellows

and brought them down to their marrow." He then showed me a statement he was to publish in his paper, and either showed me or stated Bowen was to publish or related its substance to me. The interview four or five weeks previous to the exhibition of the check was in my office. No person was present but Tilton and myself. The usual clerks employed in the office were in the outside portion of the room. I do not remember how the conversation began or how the subject was opened. Tilton came in and began his usual topic of the Brooklyn difficulty, referring to his being wronged and broken down. I asked him if he charged Beecher with committing adultery with his wife, and he rose up, and swinging his arms around in a theatrical manner, replied: "My wife is as pure as an angel." The remark about blowing the roof off of the church came in this conversation, but I do not remember the connection in which it was introduced.

The witness was pressed by Mr. Beach for some further testimony of this conversation, but the witness replied he did not remember anything further.

The witness then continued: I do not remember at my first interview with Tilton that he disclaimed the right of Carpenter to represent him. Butler and the Watsons were present at the interview in the Union League Club. Moulton may have said that Carpenter had no right to represent Tilton, but I do not recollect it. I do not remember at the interview that Tilton refused to be connected with the newspaper enterprise nor do I remember that he refused to be on any newspaper with which Beecher was connected. The interview with Carpenter when Mr. Orton and Mr. Clews were present was between the 20th of December, 1872, and the 1st of January, 1873. After this I had an interview with Tilton about the charges of blackmail. At almost all of these interviews the subject matter of the charges of Bowen against Beecher were discussed. They were talked over at my house after Woodruff had gone away. I do not remember if they were talked over at the Union League Club when the Watsons and Butler were present. At a dinner given to Mr. Bailey, Mr. Clews was there. I do not recollect if Mr. Pierrepont was there, but Mr. Orton was. When the discussion was getting bitter I endeavored to moderate it.

This finished the cross-examination, and Mr. Tracy handed the witness Bowen's check for $7,000, which he stated he could not identify.

Re-direct Examination.

I never told Tilton at any interview that the newspaper enterprise was a good one. The fact that I had called Tilton a blackmailer had circulated through the club and created a great deal of discussion. This conversation about newspaper enterprise was only a short time before the stopping of the *Golden Age.*

Re-cross Examination.

The apology I made for calling Tilton a blackmailer I suppose was also circulated in the club.

Testimony of Charles S. Judson.

Charles S. Judson was next called, and testified: I reside in New York, and have done so for twenty or twenty-five years. I have known Beecher twenty years and Tilton about fifteen years. I am a merchant, and conduct business in Worth street. I had a conversation with Tilton at Delmonico's about the end of 1865, where we dined together. We had a conversation about Beecher and members of Plymouth church at that interview. I only remember a discussion about Beecher, and I said that Beecher had escaped all the charges so far as the women were concerned in all the time he had been there. Tilton said he had lost all faith in the man. I said this meant something, and asked him for an explanation.

Mr. Beach here arose and objected to this line of examination as not pertinent and material to the issue, and was not a part of the trial.

Mr. Evarts said that they would offer something hereafter that would develop the materiality of this line of examination.

Judge Neilson decided on allowing the conversation.

The witness then continued: To all my inquiries he still replied: "I have lost all faith in the man." Tilton called on me two or three days after that and asked me if I saw Beecher. I said I had, and had told him the conversation we had a few days ago, and Tilton asked "Why?" and I replied: "To put him on his guard, that I would have done the same thing by him," and he said he always considered me a friend, and left.

This concluded the witness' testimony, and Mr. Beach moved to strike it out.

Judge Neilson said he would let it stand, as he thought it was about as harmless as a lamp post. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts here rose and took exception to the remark of the Court, and stated that before they were through they would show the materiality of this evidence.

Archibald Black's Story.

Archibald Black, a resident of Brooklyn and a merchant of New York, was then called and related a conversation with Moulton at the Exchange, in which the latter had said he had advised Mr. Beecher to pursue under the charges would be to keep silent, and that if his life was not a sufficient answer to these charges, he (Moulton) did not know what was.

The witness said Moulton told me that if the story was untrue, to publish it would be diabolical. He intimated to me that I might use any information he had given me among friends in the

Church of the Pilgrims.

At another interview he told me that all the charges against Beecher had originated with one individual, that he had signed a retraction of them. At a third interview at the Exchange he asked me if it was true that Beecher's name had been scraped off a notice read in the Church of the Pilgrims, and I told him it was not true. I also told him that this story was spreading, and he and his friends were using no efforts to check it. Moulton said he saw I was touched, and he would tell me that he knew all about it, and that Beecher was a pure man. I asked him did he mean that Beecher was not guilty of the seventh commandment, and he replied after a little hesitation, "I do." I asked him if he meant he had always been a pure man, and he replied: "Yes, I mean to that."

Cross-Examined by General Pryor.

I remember an excursion I took down the river on the 12th of October, 1871, with Beecher, Tilton and Moulton. I observed that Beecher was disposed to hold himself aloof from the general company, and I thought Beecher and Tilton were not cordial on that occasion. On coming home I ascended the hill from the Wall street ferry with Beecher, and we had some talk about Rev. Dr. Taylor. I expressed regret at Dr. Taylor's going to New York, as Moulton was deeply interested in his preaching, and Beecher said Frank was a noble fellow. He was yet young, and would be right in time.

Re-Direct Examination.

I did not hear Beecher asked to meet Mrs. Woodhull at Moulton's house on the return from the yachting expedition.

Deposition of J. H. Drake.

Mr. Shearman then read the deposition of J. H. Drake, who is now in Europe, and whose testimony was taken before he went there. It was taken before Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, and set forth that in conversation with him, Moulton had denied that these charges were true, and had always maintained that Beecher was a pure man.

The Court here adjourned.

Tilton Hunting Up Data.

During the examination of Oliver Johnston, on Thursday last, that witness testified that Mr. Tilton had informed him that on the night before delivering his lecture at Winsted, Conn., he (Tilton) had left his home accompanied by Miss Lovejoy, and, to avoid possible detention by fog or ice, had slept in New York at the St. Dennis Hotel. The lecture at Winsted was delivered on the evening of December 28, 1869. Mr. Tilton's attention having been thus drawn to the subject, he called at the St. Dennis Hotel and found the register under date of December 27, bore in Tilton's handwriting the following entries: Theodore Tilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss S. M. Lovejoy, Princeton, Illinois. Tilton was assigned to room forty-four, and Miss Lovejoy to room forty-six, which were found to be on different sides of a dark, narrow hall, and instead of being directly opposite, were some distance apart; Tilton made a memoranda to this effect, expressed himself satisfied with the record, and left the hotel. A further examination of the register shows that Mr. Tilton and Miss Lovejoy had been at the hotel on a former occasion, December 6th, 1869, accompanied by Mrs. Tilton; the entries under this date are as follows: Theodore Tilton and wife, of Brooklyn, and Miss Sophia Lovejoy, of Illinois. Tilton and his wife occupied room fifty, and Miss Lovejoy was some distance removed, in room forty-three or fifty-three, the proprietor cannot now determine which, as both numbers appear on the book.

The Plymouth Jury.

Several ladies have been added to the Plymouth delegation which is grouped daily behind Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their son. This group is called the Plymouth jury, and Mr. Caldwell, who sits in the front row of seats and at the left end, has been designated "the foreman of the Plymouth jury." The number of ladies in other parts of the court room has largely increased.

Another Tilton.

The *Sun* says the public is spared a great mass of testimony that had been collected for the great trial, by the discovery that there is alive "Theodore H. Tilton," and that he has been divorced. Theodore Tilton of the hotel and other scrapes, was heard of in Albany, Connecticut and elsewhere, and in the very worst scrapes a man could be in. The story grew thrilling as it waxed more damning, and the climax was capped by finding in the Supreme Court the record of Theodore Tilton's divorce from his wife in 1871, but the name of the wife was recorded as Annie E. Tilton; this spoiled everything, and closer inquiry found the Theodore Tilton in business on Broadway.

The same Theodore H. Tilton had one time sent his card to Miss Anna Dickinson, at a hotel, and the lecturess tripped into the parlor, ready to greet the Titon of the Woman's Suffrage platform, and there was such a different man wishing to see her, that in a letter she wrote to Tilton about the call, she says she gave him such a greeting that was followed by a brief audience.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association—A Bill Before the Legislature Denounced as an Infamous Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A large meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association was held this morning. The chairman stated that he had been requested to take some action in regard to the bill introduced in the lower House of the Legislature. The bill having been discussed, the chairman submitted a communication on the subject from the counsel of the association, which was approved. The counsel states that he has examined a copy of the bill, entitled "An act for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the mining of coal or the manufacture or production of iron or steel, and their employes, &c.," and says it is unconstitutional, as well as illashing, as it does, an industrial tribunal which exercises judicial functions. The bill is criticized as an infamous scheme of legislation.

SALEM, O.

Several Disastrous Conflagrations —Three Fires During Last Week.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALEM, O., March 15, 1875.

The vengeance of the fire-fiend towards this peaceful and prosperous town seems insatiable. Within one year there have been several disastrous conflagrations here, by which some of our best business men have suffered severely. Again has the midnight incendiary been applying his torch. Last summer there were several fires of such a character as incited the town council to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of any persons who had caused the fires that had been, or may thereafter be, set before the first of next April. But thus far no guilty parties have been detected.

On last Thursday morning the Gurney block, owned by Mr. J. Irving Brooks, was discovered to be on fire, and despite the exertions of the fire company, the roof was burned off and the upper stories completely destroyed. In the lower lands was the bakery and confectionery of Welker & Loyd—totally destroyed. The dry goods store of Schilling & Briar, and the hardware store of Donnelly, Corre & Lescher, was much damaged by water from the engine. The upper story was occupied by offices and a photograph gallery. These were totally destroyed. Mr. Brooks had eleven thousand dollars insurance on the block.

Scarcely were the people recovered from the panic of Thursday's fire, when the fiend sought another victim. On Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, fire was discovered in a room occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic, which was in the third story, and directly over the drug store of Hawkins & Green. The timely exertions of the fire company arrested the fire and saved the building, but not without considerable damage. The drug store and a dry goods store in close proximity were not much injured. Two cans partially filled with carbon oil were discovered by the hose men, giving unmistakable evidence of the work of an incendiary. Scarcely was this fire extinguished when another alarm was heard. This time a stable was discovered to be on fire—another incendiary act without the least doubt. It was soon extinguished, but as yet there has been no clue to the nefarious perpetrators.

G. D. H.

"THE LOCKOUT."

How it is Viewed From a Foreign Standpoint.

The Pittsburgh lockout attracts special attention at Wheeling, and the course of affairs here is narrowly watched there. The *Intelligencer*, after giving the results of the efforts to come to terms last week, says of the situation at Wheeling:

"The 'lockout' at Pittsburgh has thus far had no effect on Wheeling. The mills here have gone on as usual paying the old price for puddling, which is $6.25 per ton, or $1.75 more than the price offered at Pittsburgh. Wheeling always pays 25 cents more than Pittsburgh. It is not supposed that a reduction here would materially effect the nail market for good, and therefore manufacturers have not thus far cared to follow in the wake of Pittsburgh. The probability being that whatever was secured in puddling would soon be lost in the competition to sell nails.

"As things look at Pittsburgh now, the lock-out, which has run nearly four months, may last all spring. The tone of the puddlers indicates that they believe that the worst of the pressure upon them has passed away with the winter, and that before long the contest will be stronger on their side. If this is their feeling, as it seems to be, it is not improbable that we may see a lockout somewhat like the great strike now going on in Wales, which has lasted for months, and which is still kept up with unrelenting persistency. In Great Britain, as in this country, there is great depression in the iron business, and consequently in coal mining. There, as here, is an effort to reduce wages, and there, as here, it is bitterly resisted. The anomalous condition of the iron trade all over the world prevents any solution for these difficulties. It is everywhere claimed that there is no profit in running mills or operating coal mines, and that the prospects ahead are so discouraging as not to justify any attempts to bridge over the differences between employers and employes. Hence the passive-ness and indifference that characterizes manufacturers both in this country and in Europe. It is not unlikely that they will continue to manifest that feeling until the out-look changes for the better, and of this there is no present prospect."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Woman Tries a New Method to Kill Herself.

About noon yesterday a young woman named Mrs. Demich, who resides in the second story of No. 94 Chestnut street, near Perry street, Allegheny, made a deliberate attempt to put an end to her earthly existence. It appears that her husband, who is a basket maker, stepped out on the street and entered an adjoining house, where he had been but a short time when a little girl came screaming for him and cried out that his wife was bleeding to death. A number of persons ran into the house and found the woman lying on a bundle of basket willows on the floor, and at her side a large pool of blood. It was found that she had obtained her husband's razor and inflicted a large wound on the inside of her left elbow, and was rapidly bleeding to death. Medical aid was summoned and the wound dressed and the bleeding stopped. She gave no reason whatever for attempting to kill herself.

Good Health and Long Life

Are not so much the result of medication as the use of nature's remedies, the chief of which is the purifying of the blood through Nature's channels through the pores of the skin, which is most effectually done by the Turkish or Russian bath. Invalids will find Dr. Greenawalt's, No. 11 Wylie avenue, a pleasant resort for these baths.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indemnity for the Virginius Massacre.

Official Correspondence Submitted to the Senate.

Spain to Pay the United States $80,000 in Gold.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

Senate Proceedings.

In the Senate Mr. Ingalls introduced a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information in his possession in regard to the promised emigration to the Black Hills country, held by the Sioux Indians under the treaty of February 24th, 1869, and whether said emigration is with the consent of the Indians holding said country, and if not, what measures will be taken in reference to the same. Agreed to.

The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was then resumed, and Mr. Ferry, Connecticut, addressed the Senate.

Upon the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Ferry, Mr. West took the floor and spoke in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

When he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 2:40 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

Indemnity for the Virginius Massacre.

The Secretary of State to-day communicated to the Senate, in accordance with a resolution of that body, correspondence between the United States and the Spanish Government in relation to the claim for indemnity growing out of the execution at Santiago de Cuba of Americans who were on board the Virginius. The Secretary reports that the claim has been disposed of by an agreement entered into by Minister Cushing and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The correspondence dates as far back as November 29, 1873, giving the origin of the Virginius difficulty, and this includes the Fish-Polo protocol; also the report of the local court of inquiry convened by Secretary Robeson on January 3d, 1874. The British Government, in making its demand for indemnity for British subjects taken from the Virginius and murdered, has fixed the sum at five hundred pounds for each white man and three hundred pounds for each colored man, the sum total amounting to $4,700. There being ten white men and nine negroes killed. After much negotiation, Spain agreed to pay £6,700, one thousand less than had been demanded, with a stipulation that if any of the families or heirs of the persons slain did not make a claim to the money, the amount they would be entitled to should be returned to the Spanish Government. The proposition was accepted by Great Britain. Minister Cushing on November 25th, informed the Secretary of State that the Spanish Government would do the same for the United States as it would for Great Britain. Secretary Fish informed Minister Cushing that the United States would not take less.

Secretary Fish's instructions to Minister Cushing are as follows. They are dated November 28, 1874: In the settlement of all the crew not claimed by Great Britain, and for whom she did not receive indemnity, and who must be regarded as American seamen, no less a sum can be received for white persons, namely, not less than $2,500. The captain, mate, engineers, pursers and doctor should be allowed more. Three of the passengers must be restored to have been American citizens, and must be allowed for the same as others. You will ask indemnity for detention and imprisoning, and the time detained by those of the crew and passengers who are American citizens who were not executed. We understand the number to be fifteen in all, including two engineers and one assistant and four of the passengers—nineteen in all.

On Dec. 30, 1874, Secretary Fish writes to Cushing, expressing regret that Minister Ulloa should have deemed it necessary, even in deference to public feeling in Spain, to refer to the executions at Santiago as "the cowardly murder of helpless men in special circumstances," or as called for by the impetious voice of duty," or to take from the moral effect of the indemnity proposed by characterizing the reparation as "actuated by no unmanly pity consistent or in duty fulfilled and as caused by a desire to alleviate the misfortunes of those who suffer through punishment imposed on others by the law." I could could have hoped that a review of all the facts attending the executions, and a consideration at this late day of the barbarous and entirely happily without a parallel, would have deterred the accomplished Minister of State from the use of any expressions and from allowing himself to be committed to any views tending to justify those executions. While such expressions accompanying an offer of settlement may not prevent the acceptance of the offer, this Government would fall in its duty did it not signify its unbesitating disapproval, including to justify or apologize for the acts, and this may be done, as suggested by you, and approved in my telegram of December 11th, by a counter protest or joint memorandum including any interference adverse to the position of this Government in regard to acts complained of. Without considering that supposed necessity may have existed in the beginning, but with considerable damage. The drug store and a dry goods store in close proximity were not much injured. Two cans partially filled with carbon oil were discovered by the hose men, giving unmistakable evidence of the work of an incendiary. Scarcely was this fire extinguished when another alarm was heard. This time a stable was discovered to be on fire—another incendiary act without the least doubt. It was soon extinguished, but as yet there has been no clue to the nefarious perpetrators.

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The Pittsburgh lockout attracts special attention at Wheeling, and the course of affairs here is narrowly watched there. The *Intelligencer*, after giving the results of the efforts to come to terms last week, says of the situation at Wheeling:

"The 'lockout' at Pittsburgh has thus far had no effect on Wheeling. The mills here have gone on as usual paying the old price for puddling, which is $6.25 per ton, or $1.75 more than the price offered at Pittsburgh. Wheeling always pays 25 cents more than Pittsburgh. It is not supposed that a reduction here would materially effect the nail market for good, and therefore manufacturers have not thus far cared to follow in the wake of Pittsburgh. The probability being that whatever was secured in puddling would soon be lost in the competition to sell nails.

"As things look at Pittsburgh now, the lock-out, which has run nearly four months, may last all spring. The tone of the puddlers indicates that they believe that the worst of the pressure upon them has passed away with the winter, and that before long the contest will be stronger on their side. If this is their feeling, as it seems to be, it is not improbable that we may see a lockout somewhat like the great strike now going on in Wales, which has lasted for months, and which is still kept up with unrelenting persistency. In Great Britain, as in this country, there is great depression in the iron business, and consequently in coal mining. There, as here, is an effort to reduce wages, and there, as here, it is bitterly resisted. The anomalous condition of the iron trade all over the world prevents any solution for these difficulties. It is everywhere claimed that there is no profit in running mills or operating coal mines, and that the prospects ahead are so discouraging as not to justify any attempts to bridge over the differences between employers and employes. Hence the passiveness and indifference that characterizes manufacturers both in this country and in Europe. It is not unlikely that they will continue to manifest that feeling until the out-look changes for the better, and of this there is no present prospect."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Woman Tries a New Method to Kill Herself.

About noon yesterday a young woman named Mrs. Demich, who resides in the second story of No. 94 Chestnut street, near Perry street, Allegheny, made a deliberate attempt to put an end to her earthly existence. It appears that her husband, who is a basket maker, stepped out on the street and entered an adjoining house, where he had been but a short time when a little girl came screaming for him and cried out that his wife was bleeding to death. A number of persons ran into the house and found the woman lying on a bundle of basket willows on the floor, and at her side a large pool of blood. It was found that she had obtained her husband's razor and inflicted a large wound on the inside of her left elbow, and was rapidly bleeding to death. Medical aid was summoned and the wound dressed and the bleeding stopped. She gave no reason whatever for attempting to kill herself.

Good Health and Long Life

Are not so much the result of medication as the use of nature's remedies, the chief of which is the purifying of the blood through Nature's channels through the pores of the skin, which is most effectually done by the Turkish or Russian bath. Invalids will find Dr. Greenawalt's, No. 11 Wylie avenue, a pleasant resort for these baths.

HARRISBURG.

The General Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

The House Refuses to Concur in Amendments.

The Local Option Repeal Bill Again Discussed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1875.

SENATE.

The General Appropriation Bill.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. RUTAN, House bill No. 105, to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for the common schools, for the year 1875, was called up and passed unanimously.

Bills Passed on First Reading.

A supplementary act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for an illegal increase thereof, and amending the sixth section.

Joint resolutions providing for the payment of the expenses of serving writs of election to fill vacancies in districts composed of the counties of Armstrong and Washington.

Making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

In relation to the payment of the costs and expenses in the division of election districts.

A further supplement to "An act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved March 31st, 1860.

Authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools, commonly known as "Honey-pot for Friendless Children."

Bills Considered on Third Reading.

For the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth. Passed—yeas 31, nays 12.

A supplement to "An act dividing cities of the State into three classes, and for other purposes." Approved May 23d, 1874.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

The entire afternoon session was taken up by concurring and passing House bills upon first reading, all of which you have published.

Local Option.

An act to repeal "An act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors" came up on second reading, the pending question being, on a motion of Mr. Cooper to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the bill offered by him on Saturday.

When the above bill was reached, Mr. RUTAN moved to adjourn. Yeas 8, nays 36.

The bill was discussed till after six o'clock, when it passed a second reading. Yeas 27, nays 17.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Senate Bills Passed First Reading.

The House met at 10 o'clock and proceeded to consider Senate bills, when the following passed first reading:

A supplementary act for the taxation of corporations, approved April 24, 1874, construing the first proviso to the seventh section of said act to include coal in the manufacture of coke.

To authorize a change of venue in criminal cases.

To permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

To validate certain conveyances made by married women.

Relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil cases.

Declaratory of the true intent of section sixty-six of the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1860.

To authorize the several Judges throughout the Commonwealth to fix the number of regular terms of said several Courts and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for returns of Constables, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to the same.

Supplement to the act entitled "An act dividing cities of the State into three classes."

For the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

To provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands in Bucks county, to be used as a cemetery.

In relation to banks incorporated and operating under the laws of the Commonwealth, authorizing them to receive deposits.

For the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep, goats or swine from running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth when a majority of the voters thereof so decide.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill were read. The House refused to concur.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission for the purpose of securing from other States of the Union representation of their recognized military organizations at the Centennial.

To make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for buildings and water works.

A supplementary act relative to the courts of the Commonwealth.

To provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers, or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

To provide for the transferring of awards of arbitrators, liens thereof, and proceedings thereon.

To authorize State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing national banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

Relative to paving streets in cities, and providing for the manner of payment thereof.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th of April, 1874.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Bills on First Reading.

An act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors or commission merchants to sell goods, wares, merchandize, baggage, or other property unclaimed or perishable, upon which they have liens.

An act to exempt pianos leased or hired from levy, sale on execution or distress for rent.

An act to prevent fraud or fraudulent practices upon hotel, inn or boarding house keepers.

Ajourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock, and the entire evening session was taken up by bills on second reading.

Judges' Salaries.

Mr. GRAHAM tried to have the bill taken up fixing the salaries of Allegheny County Judges, but the bill was postponed for the present.

Adjourned.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate and House Conference Committee on the tax bill, known as "No. 54," will make a report on Tuesday morning. They will retain in the bill the clause excluding poor boards by Councils, and strike out section 9 in regard to the poll tax. To section 13 they have added a proviso that nothing in the section shall interfere with the power of the Councils, and that any citizen shall have the right to apply to a Court for redress. They strike out sections 14 and 15, which would authorize Courts of Quarter Sessions to divide any ward on petition of one hundred citizens.

K.

ST. LOUIS.

A Tragedy in a Court Room.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—On the 22d of September last, while several boys were playing on the street near the corner of Christy avenue and Seventeenth, a little son of Robert Boatright was killed by a brick, supposed to have been thrown by a boy named Woodson. This afternoon, while Woodson was being tried in the Criminal Court, and while the counsel were arguing a legal point, another son of Mr. Boatright, about sixteen years old, stepped up to Woodson and said "You killed my brother. I will kill you," and plunged a butcher knife into his abdomen up to the handle. Woodson fell to the floor, his bowels protruding in a terrible manner. The wound is mortal. Young Boatright was immediately seized by a Deputy Marshal and placed in jail.

Painters on a Strike.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1875.

The master painters having resolved to increase the hours of labor and wages of their workmen from eight hours and three dollars a day to ten hours and three dollars and fifty cents a day, the workmen went on a strike to day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 16, 1875.

For the Middle and Eastern States, low pressure, southwesterly winds, falling temperature, with clearing weather in the former and snow or rain in the latter.

The Rivers

will rise at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers at nearly all points.

THE STORM.

A Mississippi Town Nearly Destroyed —Four Persons Killed.

CORINTH, MISS., March 15.—A hail and rain storm passed over this section last night. The town of Rienzi was nearly destroyed. Four persons were killed, namely, Porter Walker, Miss Mattie Palmer, Mr. Jordon Reese and daughter. Several were dangerously and many slighly wounded. The waters are fast subsiding. The damage to railroads and telegraphs is inconsiderable. All communication will be resumed to-morrow.

WEST INDIES.

Another Butchery in Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Sun* of this morning says: "A report reaches us of the commission of another of those outrages in Cuba which shock humanity and almost stagger belief. The report referred to is embodied in a letter received by a Spanish house in this city, and is to the effect that twenty-two young men, of Cuban birth, and residents of Cienfuegos, had been arrested in their homes in that city by volunteers, and without even the farce of a trial, were shot outside the city walls."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116.

THE ice gorge near Kittanning was reported on the move yesterday, and fears were entertained of severe losses.

THE General Appropriation bill goes to a Conference Committee. It will probably be finally shaped in accord with the views of the Senate.

THERE were reports yesterday of other failures in London, than that of $10,000,000 reported on Saturday last. Fears of a financial or business panic there are entertained.

A TERRIBLE massacre is reported to have taken place in Cuba—twenty-two young men, residents of Cienfuegos, having been seized and summarily shot by the volunteer soldiery. Valmaseda's return seems likely to be characterized by fearful atrocities.

GENERAL SHERMAN sturdily adheres to the idea that the gold hunting gentry must keep out of the Black Hills region. He claims that the same kind of justice that we demand of the Indians must be accorded them. We will see what we will see.

THE report now comes to us that the Erie Railroad and New York parties are arranging under existing laws, to lay a pipe from the oil regions to New York. If the project succeeds, Philadelphia will be left out in the cold, so far as the oil trade is concerned.

THE Senate at Harrisburg has a report from its Financial Committee negativing appropriations to Western University and the Philadelphia Medical College. State institutions of a really charitable character will receive such aid as can be judiciously given.

THE question of the feasibility of the new plan of Secretary Bristow, in calling in the bonds of the Government, thereby reducing the gold supply to a minimum, is worthy the closest attention. If the plan works, it will prove conclusively that there is no need of maintaining a heavy gold balance in the Treasury. This fact will have to do with the annual payment on interest account.

THE reported readiness of the Sioux to sell their right to the Black Hills region may furnish a solution to the mixed question of gold hunting there. The reports brought in by the hunters are such that it is evident that a large force of men will make their way to the Hills, despite the efforts of the Government to the contrary, course, the best.

THE conferment of a Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, is a recognition of the importance of American Catholicism, such as has not heretofore been given. Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, has been designated to bestow the hat,—and a special representative of the Pope is to bring to this country, the emblems of the newly conferred honor. The dignity carries with it no additional power.

THE case of Pinchback, in the United States Senate, is receiving far more attention, in our judgment, than its merits deserve. It is being drifted into a partizan measure, whereas it is the general feeling that it simply stands on its merits. If he was legally elected, he should be admitted; but if he was not legally elected, he should stand aside. We believe it would be well were the election of a United States Senator included in the compromise, but this, of course, is impossible. The career of Pinchback does not prove him to be a man of remarkably high honor or very nice morality. This is the essential misfortune in the case. He is not worth straining a point over, and therefore the case should rest strictly on its merits.

THE propriety and importance of a fair degree of charity in judging public officials is very strikingly illustrated by the correspondence between Messrs. Thaw and Dunlap relative to the $11,000 left from the Chicago Relief fund. The correspondence shows that the committee, in whose hands the funds were, obtained a charter constituting themselves a corporation, and under this assumed full charge and control of these funds, which had been contributed for a specific purpose. What a fine opportunity for the insinuation that these gentlemen had exceeded their powers, formed a combination, seized money, and were holding it none knew for what,—possibly to divide it when all memory of the transaction were lost. We do not make these charges,—on the contrary we believe the gentlemen acting as trustees are strictly honorable in their purposes, and are seeking to increase the fund, so as to make it a permanent benefit to the poor. Yet some of the parties doing this, and who thus quietly but honestly diverted a fund contributed to one purpose to another and entirely different purpose, are very free in their charges against others whose actions are not a whit more questionable. The lesson of forbearance and charity in judgment could not be more pertinently illustrated.

IT is now quite evident that the closing sessions of the House at Harrisburg will be exceptionally disgraceful. At the beginning of the session, time was frittered away by the Democracy in buncombe resolutions, and partisan efforts to annoy and spite the Republicans. Public business was left entirely unconsidered. Now as the session draws to a close, bills are rushed through in the most reckless manner, and in utter violation of the Constitution. In the General Appropriation bill, that passed the House, was an item appropriating out of the $1,000,000 for public schools, $2,000 for a School of Design for Women, in Philadelphia,—a corporate institution totally distinct from the public school system. The Constitution also specifies how bills shall be treated, while on their passage through either branch of the Legislature. The requirements thus made are in the interest of honest legislation; but the House, on Friday evening last, totally disregarded these restrictions, and passed bills through their different readings in a grossly unconstitutional and reckless manner. We strongly incline to the opinion that one-half the enactments of the present Legislature might be successfully resisted in the Courts on the ground that they were unconstitutionally passed.

THE *Times*, of Philadelphia, has this to say of the bill before the Legislature to regulate the mining of coal and manufacture of iron and steel in this State: "In the first place, it provides for a monthly publication of the entire details of the business of every person, association and corporation in the State engaged in the mining of coal or manufacture of iron or steel, and punishes with fine and imprisonment failure to conform with the inquisitorial requirement. It says when and how coal shall be mined; when and how salaries or wages must be paid, and how much stock an operator or manufacturer may have on hand. But its chief feature is its plan for adjusting disputes between capital and labor. For this purpose it creates a Board of Arbitration, to be known as 'The Industrial Tribunal of Pennsylvania,' and which is to be composed of one coal operator, three coal miners, three coal laborers, one manufacturer of iron and steel, three laborers in iron and steel, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs. An impartial body certainly, and one in which each class has an equal representation!" A movement to secure unfair representation is very certain to injure the parties that make it more than those who are expected to be unfavorably affected by it. It is never wise to seek improper and one-sided legislation.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The evident break-up of Winter, and the early promise of Spring, have aroused a deep interest in the prospect of business. In all the departments of trade, much alertness is displayed to ascertain whether there will be a revival of activity, and to what departments of business it will extend. If commerce is active, our stores and merchants will prosper. If railroads are busy, they will be able to purchase material, and so help our manufacturers. Agriculture cannot, of course, develop itself, as to results, until the Fall months, and this is of little moment in determining the speed with which the recuperation of the business of the country shall proceed. Generally speaking, there is an evident feeling of hopefulness, particularly at the West. There, the remark is made, that despite the small amount of grain marketed last Fall, the farmers are generally in better condition than is usual with them. The railroads at the West, too, have suffered less from the Granger laws than was expected, and thus, are in better financial condition than was anticipated. Thus the

We believe the railroads of the country furnish the best test of the average condition of business. Their freightages represent the internal commerce of the country, which in turn depends on the amount of business being transacted. Taking this view, the general outlook is certainly encouraging. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for example shows receipts for the year, just past, of about $2,000,000 less than the previous year,—being a falling off of ten per cent. By economy of management, it had more than made this amount good, thus showing net results as favorable as during preceding years. Thus the reduction of business, as tested by this rule, is about ten per cent. With this as a fact, there should be a positive and very decided revival of activity with the return of Spring weather. If, during the past year, business has been transacted to the amount of nearly the full average volume, there are the conditions evidently existing for the full and absolute revival of business, at an early date. This is clearly the only proper interpretation derivable from the *data* referred to. But this alone does not embrace all the conditions that require mention.

It is perfectly certain that there has been a heavy falling off in railway construction. Comparatively little work is being done in the way of railroad building at this time, and the past year was lighter in results than we have had for a decade. There is probably no single form of business which contributes so largely to the general prosperity as that of railway construction. It puts in motion large sums of money, keeps active iron manufactories, gives employment to many workmen, and thus stimulates all forms of industry, and benefits commerce in many ways. There is a generally poor outlook for this form of enterprise during the current year. The Pennsylvania Railroad will do more than the average amount of track-laying, in anticipation of the Centennial, and it is probable that the work of refitting and replenishing roads will be much larger than usual during the present year. What influence this will have on manufactures remains to be seen. It may stimulate trade slightly, but cannot contribute, in any large degree, to the revival of business.

Taking all facts into account we assume that there will be a moderate increase in business activity, which will simply illustrate the slow emergence of the country from the depression of the panic. We cannot have that large prosperity that has been the rule for the last ten years. Yet if all will accept the situation,—the workmen realize that times are depressed, and employers that less than the usual profits should be expected, there may be a revival of business sufficient for all to provide the comforts of life to family and friends. But the stern fact must be accepted, that we must begin at the bottom, and build up again. Until this fact is accepted generally, and the ideas of all are made to conform to the new order of things, we shall have no substantial improvement. When the situation is accepted, activity and confidence are again resumed, our recovery will be rapid and satisfactory. The country is in most excellent condition for recuperation. We need only to establish confidence, and restore manufactures,—the beginning to be on the basis that now exists, and which must be recognized, to begin at once to regain former activity and prices. Could all classes realize this, the return of prosperity would be speedy. Fortune favors those who help themselves.

An Indian Story.

We learn from a gentleman of this city, who is just back from a trip up the river, the particulars of a rather extraordinary case of experience in the last awful "blizzard." An Indian and his squaw were caught out in the storm while journeying from Fort Randall to the Fort Thompson Agency, and, becoming bewildered, took refuge in a small ravine. They wrapped their blankets about them and sat down under the bank. The snow soon covered them, but the Indian kept a hole through the rapidly-forming drift with his gun, which he would poke up occasionally. They remained there all night, and the drift became so high in the meantime that he was obliged to splice the ramrod to the end of his rifle in order to reach to the top and keep up ventilation. During their cheerless imprisonment the squaw was delivered of a child, and it was christened "Snow-Drift."—*Sioux City Journal.*

PERSONAL.

VON MOLTKE'S wife is an English woman.

BISMARCK, though a large man and a powerful speaker, has a very small voice.

IT cost Cousin John Bull just £2,195.83 to make the Shah of Persia a Knight of the Garter.

ROME has given Garibaldi "a splendid villa," but he cannot be induced to wear white shirts.

"OUIDA," says an exchange, "is 40, and has never been married." How in the name of common sense, then, can she be a Ouida?

DISRAELI has the gout, and an Englishman who believes in homœopathy has written him to try "bryonia alternated with rhus tox."

SOFTLY! softly! It is announced that Isabella will not return to Spain. Oh, no! Only in July, perhaps, and for a little while, she will run down there "to visit her son."

THE "representative of an American museum" bid 40,000 francs at a sale in Paris the other day for an old pistol, but the Baron Rothschild went a thousand better and got it.

TWO children of the old colored man who furnished Mrs. Stowe with her original of "Uncle Tom," are reported to be living in Indianapolis. Moses Magradux, the elder, is said to be 104 years old.

HERR'S condescension! His Serene Highness Prince Hermann Eugene Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein is about to marry Gertrude Westenberger, who is only a common man's pretty daughter.

HENRY YOUNG, of Birmingham, Conn., on suicide intent, imbibed too much, fired at his nose, and off that organ went. The nose which troubled him before with every cold and cough, he cannot blow again, because he's been and blown it off.

A PORTRAIT of Speaker Robinson, who called Patrick Henry to order during the delivery of his celebrated speech on American rights in the Virginia House of Burgesses, has been added to the museum in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

IN Switzerland, in the Canton of Uri, the condition of the snow is such that isolated villages will be blocked up till July unless there is an unusually early thaw. "Souls are ripened in the northern sky," but people had better have them half ripe than live there.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER is Joaquin Miller's wife. While Joaquin is writing madrigals she is trying to reform mankind by delivering a spicy lecture on "Man." In this lecture she gives Joaquin a thrust by talking of "the poetical humbug who sighs and rhymes about imaginary females and starves his own wife."

PIPE-EN-BOIS, an eccentric republican, once a favorite acolyte of Gambetta, has been "invited" by the authorities to leave Belgium. The reason for this attention is that when on the day of the marriage of the Princess Royal the King came out on the balcony of the Royal Palace as the multitude cheered him, Pipe-en-Bois, who was on the top of an omnibus, hissed at his Majesty.

GENERAL BELKNAP, the Secretary of War, says the *Army and Navy Journal*, will be held in most grateful remembrance by the future historian. Since he has been in office he has gathered from all parts of the country a most valuable collection of the private letters and papers of our military heroes of the past, some of which are none the less valuable because they serve to dispel the religious halo that has gathered around the heads of the rough-riding, hard swearing troopers of the past. To add to his services in this line the General has inaugurated the work of publishing the official records of our military operations during the year. The Secretary of War has more justly and satisfactorily administered the affair of that important office.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A SOUTH CAROLINA sheriff recently levied on a monkey to satisfy a debt.

MORE than two thousand school children in New Haven were vaccinated last week.

AS LATE as the year 1750, a colored woman was burned at the stake at Charlestown, Mass., for the crime of poisoning her master.

ALBANY boys write Sunday-school essays on "the late Mr. Jonah, who was swallowed by a whale in three days."

ACCORDING to the London *Times* of the 23d ult. the strike among the miners of South Wales shows no signs of ending.

A YOUNG man in New Orleans has sued a barber for cutting off his moustache. The barber asserts that he did not see it.

A NEW dressing-gown for ladies, which is made for the purpose of slipping on in a hurry, is appropriately named the "Jeff Davis."

000 gallons of grape brandy, were recently seized by revenue officers at Los Angelos, California.

AT Zinnwald, in Germany, a widow of 103 has just married a man of sixty. One of the bride's children, aged eighty, was present at the wedding.

WARWICK CASTLE, badly burned a few years ago, has been reconstructed, and this fine antiquity is now as good as new. Price of repairs, $100,000.

A DETROIT man has taken to raising lemons in a hot house. This year's crop amounted to five lemons, and it only cost him four tons of coal to raise them.

AN Illinois granger is about leasing 8,500 acres of land in Monroe county, Mississippi, upon which fifty Illinois families will settle when the negotiations are completed.

THE title "reverend," it is pointed out in a London paper, in no way declares a man to be a clergyman. Two hundred and fifty years ago the English Masters in Chancery were styled reverend.

THE bad morals of Brooklyn are now accounted for. Most of the milk supplied the people of that city is from swill-fed cows. A sloppy sort of brains and degenerate morals naturally results.

IN London lately a man ate a whole newspaper in one beer shop and a raw herring in another, and on account of this eccentricity in diet he was fined ten shillings. Yet they talk of British freedom.

LUCY HOOPER says we don't know much about butter in this country, and then she mentions the French article. Of course she's been eating the new kind they have over there—which, it appears, is made out of suet.

THE London *Standard* says it is to the credit of American women that they do not attend the Beecher trial. The *Arcadian* wishes that somebody would kindly settle the sex of the creatures who do attend in feminine attire.

IN 1874 we had in the United States 5,830 failures, with liabilities amounting to $453,239,000; but in 1871 the failures were 5,183 and the liabilities $228,499,000. Last year, therefore, more small failures; the big fellows went earlier.

A WINONA girl was accidentally shot in the leg some time ago, and although the surgeon called upon her daily for a week, and instituted a thorough search, he was unable to find the ball until the girl's mother took him by the ear and pranced him around the room once or twice.

VICAR RAHM, in a little town in Bavaria, excommunicated the daughter of the keeper of the local hotel. In the local court this was treated as an insult, and the Vicar Rahm was compelled to come down with ten thalers. These legal views of theological subjects exhibit the impiety of the age.

A RELIC of the times when France and England were under one rule has been found at Norwich Guildhall. It consists of an ancient bushel measure of bell metal, very heavy, and resembling a caldron, and bearing the inscription in French, "Henry VII., by the grace of God King of England and France."

A SINGULAR coincidence in birth dates appears in the register of a family in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Two children were born on the 12th of January, two years apart, the next on the 28th of January, two years later, and the next on the 8th of January two years thereafter, the latter being the mother's birthday.

THE business of importing Chinese females into the State of California for immoral purposes has largely prevailed there since 1849, and in its prosecution have been engaged numerous wealthy companies of Chinamen. Two weeks ago the Legislature of the State passed an act forbidding a continuation of the nefarious traffic.

TO PERSONS contemplating a Western or Southern tour, the following hints may be of service: If you want to please an Ohio man, praise his cows; a Kentucky man, his horses; an Arkansas man, his shooting; a Kansas man, his dogs; an Iowa man, his girls; a Wisconsin man, his feet; a Virginian, his family name, and a Tennessean, his mule.

A CAPTIVE eagle was set free at a pic-nic held at Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, Cal., May 8, 1869. Before he took his flight a little tin box, containing seventy-five scraps of paper, on which were written the names of persons present, was tied to his leg. The box, with its contents, was picked up a few days ago on the plains below the Jackson valley.

THERE are 4,000,000 cats in Great Britain, and it is estimated that each cat kills an average of twenty mice or rats every year. It is estimated further that every rat or mouse, if it lived, would injure property to the extent of £1 sterling. If all this is true, pussy saves to that country every year $400,000,000, and she might pay off the National debt if she chose.

THE noted mare, Old Fanny, after a long and useful life, expired at the farm of her owner, Henry J. DeLong, Esq., of West Cornwall, Vt., on the 30th ult., aged thirty-years and five months. As a roadster and horse of all work Old Fanny had but few equals. Though never trained to trotting, she could make her mile in about three minutes. Prior to the age of eighteen, she could with ease make 100 miles in ten hours. She was the mother of Ethan Allen 3d, the only colt she ever consented to raise.

IN 1873, the imports of Rio de Janeiro coffee at New York from Brazil were 100,629,360 pounds, and of all other kinds, 52,187,309 pounds. In the whole United States for the year ending June 30, 1873, there were imported from Brazil 206,243,526 pounds, valued at $30,861,906, and from all other countries for the same time, 87,040,695 pounds, valued at $13,245,491.

SOMEBODY has discovered that when the hair is light or blonde, the number of hairs on a person's head average 140,000. When the hair is brown, the usual number is much less, being only 110,000, while black hairs reach only the average of 103,000. Blonde hair is the finest. There are exceptions to all rules; bald heads vary the number of hairs in the count regardless of color.

THE Presbyterians in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have consolidated capital and gone into the hotel and seaside resort business. They have purchased a tract of land at Cape May, and are about to erect a hotel large enough to accommodate two hundred guests. The hotel will be kept on strictly Presbyterian principles, croquet being the only profane amusement allowed the guests.

RECENTLY, during the pantomime at one of the Dublin theatres, a clown entered and said, "I feel rather Moody." The pantaloon rejoined, "And I feel rather Sankey-monious," at which the gallery hissed furiously, and some one struck up "Hold the Fort, for I Am Coming," one of the revivalist hymns, and the whole assembly in the higher story joined in the chorus heartily. The curtain fell until the hymn was concluded.

THE following is one of the sweet little ditties of the Western spelling school:

O, lead my infant feet to walk
Into the spelling school;
Let other children sneer and laugh
At orthographic rule.

But me that better way still lead
Till perfectly I spell;
So may I shun the path that leads
To where Josh Billings fell.

IN that slippery night they had in Paris an old man fell on the ice in a lonely street and hurt himself so as to lose consciousness. He was only found several hours later, and then was frozen fast. People who found him lifted him with too much energy—in fact, tore him up—and left in the ice much of his clothing and a large strip of his skin. They put on the raw place the skin of a lamb that had been recently killed, and that skin has grown fast.

DR. H. W. LIBBY, of Cleveland, was arrested last week, charged with having produced the death of Mrs. J. W. Dery, of Newburg, Ohio, by attempting to produce an abortion. The prisoner waived an examination, and was held in $1,000 bail, to appear before the Court of Common Pleas. Dr. Libby was arrested some years ago for a similar crime, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, but was pardoned out after serving one year.

AN effort has been made in Richmond, Va., to obtain a respite for Jesse Fouks, sentenced to be hanged on the 19th instant, for the murder of the Herndon family, consisting of man and wife, and a colored boy, in Prince William county, on the fifth of last December. Fouks says he does not want the day of hanging postponed, and has ordered that his body, after the execution, be given to the physician who requested it, saying, "It would be taken up by some doctor, anyhow.

THE Brooklyn billiard patrons are considerably excited over the forthcoming professional tournament that is to commence on the evening of April 1st, at the City Assembly Rooms, under the management of Mr. A. R. Samuells. As this will be the first professional tournament ever played on Long Island, its success is assured. A purse of $1,500 will be contested for, which will be divided as follows:—$300 to the first, $400 to the second, $250 to the third, $150 to the fourth and $100 to the fifth. Seven of the best players in the world—Maurice Vignaux, Alcide Garnier, Francois Ubassy, Maurice Daly, A. P. Rudolphe, Cyrille Dion and Joseph Dion—have agreed to contest for the prizes.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.

Capture of an Immense Cuttle Fish.

An enormous Cephalopod was recently captured at Coomb's Cove, Newfoundland. The body of this creature measured ten feet in length, and was nearly as large as a hogshead. The long arms were forty-two feet long, and were the size of a man's wrist; the other arms were six feet long, and the color of the skin and flesh was reddish. Dr. Honeyman, geologist of Nova Scotia, gives the following description, taken from an eye-witness, of a capture in the Straits of Belle Isle, at West St. Modest on the Labrador side: "It was lying peacefully in the water, when it was provoked by the push of an oar. It looked fierce, and ejected much water from its funnel; it did not seem to consider it necessary to discharge its sepia, as mollusca of this kind generally do in order to cover their escape. The length of the longer arm was thirty-seven feet; the length of the body, fifteen feet; whole length, fifty-two feet. The bill was very large; the suckers of its arms or feet, by which it lays hold, about two inches in diameter. The monster was cut up, salted, and barreled for dog's meat. This specimen was probably disabled, as the Cephalopods apparently never float or lie quietly at the surface in calm or health. They shoot through the water with great velocity, and many species associate in companies. As they remain deep below the surface, and moreover, by means of their big eyes, are enabled to see and avoid objects afar off, we understand why they are not more frequently encountered by vessels traversing the seas. The giant species of Cephalopods probably inhabit all marine waters, but they particularly affect those which are deep and have a rocky bottom, to which they can adhere with their arms. From the descriptions we have given of various specimens, it is easy to picture to the mind the form and proportions of these Cyclopic mollusks. Their bodies are long and fusiform, terminated at the posterior end by a spear-shaped fin. The head is furnished with a pair of great, greenish, ghastly eyes, a bill like a parrot, and ten arms surrounding it in a circle. The arms are provided with rows of suckers, and, in some species, the suckers are encircled with a row of hooks to aid them in clasping. Add to all this that the body contains a fountain of inky fluid which the animal can eject at will in order to color the water and hide it from view of its enemies, and we have a creature sufficiently equipped with weapons—offensive and defensive—to come forth victorious in a battle with almost any combatant inhabiting land or sea. In its own element the Cetaceous are probably the only animals that can successfully encounter it."

Extraordinary Inquest on the Body of Sir C. Lyell.

On the 26th ult., an inquest was held on the body of Sir Charles Lyell, at his house in Harley street, Cavendish square, London, in consequence of a rumor having reached the Coroner that the death arose through a fall down stairs. On the jury assembling they were unable to view the body, as it was inclosed in a leaden coffin which had been soldered down, and as the family were very averse to having the coffin opened, the Coroner pointed out to the medical man who had attended the deceased that in the case of a poor man an inquest would be deemed necessary, and urged that a great scandal would be brought on a Coroner's Court if there were no inquest in the case of Sir Charles Lyell, who was a rich man. It was then arranged that evidence should be taken while an undertaker was procured to open the coffin. It was shown that on the 9th of December last deceased fell down some stone steps and injured his head, and that this accident had, to a great extent, been the cause of his death. At the conclusion of the evidence a neighboring undertaker, who had been fetched, opened the lid of the coffin sufficiently to enable the jury to see the face of the deceased, and they then consulted and returned a verdict that death had arisen through an effusion of serum on the brain, in consequence of the fall.

Wrangling Over the Lord's Prayer.

Says the Burlington *Hawkeye*: "There are always two sides to a question, and sometimes more," was the remarks made by a man the other day, as he stepped into the Court room during recess, and found the entire counsel in the Curtz will case wrangling over the Lord's Prayer. They each gave a different version of it, and finally referred it to the Judge, who in turn shifted the responsibility to the clerk, who went down stairs and got a Bible, and after looking all through the Old Testament for it, gave it up and called in a Sunday school scholar who repeated it as it should be, and developed the startling fact that of the twelve or fifteen lawyers who had entered into the controversy, every one of them had been in the wrong.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Foliambee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

What They Will do When Democracy Triumphs.

C. P. Clark, Esq., agricultural editor of the Des Moines *Register*, has for some time been traveling in the Southern States. He has written a number of very interesting letters, principally on his agricultural and horticultural observations in the South, yet has had time to investigate the political condition of the localities visited, and learn the feelings of the people. In a recent letter from Charleston, South Carolina, he says: "The upper crust of the white population here are not in the least resigned to the situation. They have not the conviction that the present status of the negro, politically and socially, is an established thing. They say, and evidently believe, that as soon as they again have a Democratic President things will be righted according to their notions. And they say that the Democracy of the North is with them in sentiment and sympathy. They are sanguine that by some hocus-pocus the negro will be again restored to servitude, for which they think that they are only capable. But these people never propose to secede again. They are now for the Union, but believe that by terrorism in the South, aided by Northern Democracy, they will gain control of the Government, when they will make it so warm for Northern Radicals that they will rebel, when they propose showing the North the sweets of being whipped into submission. This is no sensational paragraph. This is the idea here and it is talked of freely.

"Last week when we were in Richmond, Virginia, the State Grange was in session. We conversed with a sturdy, industrious patron, a member of the State Grange living some sixty miles southwest from Richmond. He said the South was riper for rebellion than it was in 1860. But he said they did not propose to effect their object this time by going out of the Union, but by driving out the Radicals, and then, by the aid of the strong arm of the National Government, whipping them into submission. This man said that this was their plan—that it was freely canvassed in his region in private clubs and public discussion, and that he desired only to live long enough to see it.

NAE KISS BEFORE FOLK.

Behave yoursel' before folk;
And dinna be sae rude to me,
As kiss me sae before folk.

It's nae through hatred to a kiss
That I sae plainly tell you this;
But ah! I tak' it sae amiss
To be sae teased before folk,
Behave yoursel' before folk;
When we're alane, ye may tak' ane,
But neent a ane before folk.

Ye tell me that my face is fair;
It may be sae—I dinna care—
But ne'r again gart't blush sae sair
As ye hae done before folk.
Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a deceit,—
At any rate, it's hardly meet
To prie their sweets before folk.

But, gin you really do insist
That I should suffer to be kissed,
Gae get a license from a priest
And make me yours before folk;
Behave yoursel' before folk,
And when we're ane, baith flesh and bane,
Ye may tak' ten—before folk.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
SPRING GOODS
Opening this Week at
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.
BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,
Braided Cashmere Cloaks,
CLOTH JACKETS,
Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Special attention is directed to our line of
Black "Hand-Spun" Silks
Of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.
Black Silk Warp and Wool Cachemires.
Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaise and Overdresses.
Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair
BONNETS AND HATS,
In Black, Brown and Drab.
Flowers and Feathers,
Hat Scarfs and Ribbons
Fancy Plaid and Brocade Sash Ribbons,
Swiss Ties with Real and Pat. Val. Lace Ends.
Silk Illusion Ties.
CRAPE DU CHENE TIES,
With Antique Lace Ends.
New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.
Damask Tabling and Napkins.
Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.
Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Striped Cotton Hose.
Colored Silk Stripe Balbriggan Hose.
Unbleached Cotton Hose, Silk Checked and Fancy Feet.
Some extra bargains on Hosiery Counter in the line of CHILDREN'S GOODS, to close out.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS
Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.
JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP.
Having returned to the city, is prepared to attend to all work in his line. Orders left at
NO. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY,
Will receive prompt attention, or address Postoffice Box 775. mh4:n84
WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, March 13,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW
Spring Dress Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Offered at Lowest Possible Prices.
New Spring Colors in Alpacas.
New Bright Spring Plaids.
New Mailaose Pongees.
New Pongees and Silk Poplins.
New Plaid Suitings.
Spring Shades in Cashmeres and Diagonals.
New Spring Styles in Tycoon Repps.
Delaines, Poplins and Delaines.
Extraordinary Good Bargains in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25 cents to 75 cents per yard.
Being Best Value yet Offered.
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
From 62½c per yard upward.
Mourning Dress Goods,
Mourning Shawls,
Mourning Veils, Crapes, &c.
In this department we offer everything desirable for Mourning, at lowest prices.
Special Bargains in
Best Black Dress Silks,
From $1.00 to $4.00 per yard.
Unsurpassed, if equalled, in United States.
LATEST SPRING STYLES IN
LADIES' MADE UP SUITS,
SHAWLS,
Jackets, Sacques, &c.

FINANCIAL.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simeon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK
LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
CAPITAL, : - - $200,000
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, R. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke.
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.
Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
PARK SAVINGS BANK
No. 192 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
W. A. Stevenson, Thompson Gilleland,
P. M. Gray, Hugh Richardson
Isaac Bigby, William F. Dill, Jr.,
H. Hunneman,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
Commercial Banking Company,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH
CAPITAL - - - - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, W. C. MACRUM,
President. Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John O. Phillips,
L. Osgood, J. B. Smeaton,
W. H. Everson, B. F. Wilson,
Wm. Frazer, W. W. O'Neil,
O. F. Wharton, Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents
Hart, Caughey & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.)
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh,
83 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 Fourth Avenue,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. P. Wallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg.
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.
N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Coummission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE,
AND THE
Renting of Safes,
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS
BUILDING AND OFFICE,
No. 83

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Riggs, Christ. Seibert, F. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 16, 1875.

The return of mild weather increases the business activity apparent in our streets. There has been palpable improvement in the volume of general business, and there is a more cheerful spirit apparent among our merchants. The spring trade proper is more than unusually slow in developing, but this is chargeable to the long continuance of winter. There is no doubt that we shall now have a prompt development of spring trade.

In monetary circles there was no change as compared with Saturday. A falling off in deposits increased scrutiny and care in dealing with paper, a tendency to shorten the line of discounts and call in loans, are the features. The anomalous condition of business causes this, in part. Hitherto our manufacturers were really carrying a larger line of paper than they are at present. But notes were met with drafts, bills of exchange, or bills of sale, and new notes given—the perpetuating of the chain being the object of the paper. Now, owing to the prostration of business, notes are renewed and their character remains unchanged. It is this that makes the banks nervous, and for this their nervousness is unnecessary.

The revival of business throughout the country is being watched with more than ordinary interest, and every encouraging incident of the situation is eagerly discussed by merchants and bankers. Many of the Western papers are not only hopeful, but enthusiastic, in their predictions of an active spring trade, and see many signs among their surroundings of a material change for the better. It is cited, for instance, that, notwithstanding their inability to market the entire crop, the farmers of the West are more forehanded than they were during the preceding year; that while the war against railroads had its effect in a general and important reduction of rates the prices of the producers increased, and, finally, that there has been a marked reduction in many of the articles which enter into agricultural consumption. How generally these facts apply there are no present means of knowing, but as far as they go they justify the observations frequently made concerning the brightening prospect everywhere. The process of recovery is necessarily slow, but once commenced, it is likely to move steadily on, and, from one section to another and one industry to another, communicate its force and healthful influence. In connection with the railroad legislation under what is popularly known as "the Grange rule," it is also stated that the Potter law has not proved so damaging to railroads as is generally supposed; for the reason that the low price of wheat has prevented the larger portion of the crop from being sent to market; and hence that it remains in the hands of farmers subject to future rates. When the advanced rates allowed by the new law whenever the shipment takes place. When this may occur no one can tell, but the recent increase in prices and the general activity of all markets may be fairly considered as premonitory symptoms of an early movement and a consequent improvement in the receipts of the railroads. Meanwhile the latter have been forced to energize greater economy in their management and a policy of retrenchment which, if maintained, must in the end redound to the benefit of the stockholders. It is not, therefore, necessary to go to Wall street to find reasons why the future of good stocks and bonds, heretofore strongly held, should not be as bright and assuring as their past.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Money	3	
Gold	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupon	120¾	120¾
6-20 1862	117	117⅛
20—1864	117⅛	117⅜
" 1865	119⅛	119⅜
" 1865 new	118⅛	118⅜
" 1867	119¼	119½
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114	114¼
Currency 6's	119½	119¾
Mew 5 per cents	114⅝	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114¼	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102⅝	102
Erie	27	27
L. C.	100⅜	100
C. C. & I. C.	5¼	5¼
St. Paul	35¼	35¼
Michigan Southern	73⅝	73⅞
Do. Central	75	75
North Western Common	45¾	45⅝
Do. Pref	89⅝	87
Rock Island	103¾	102
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	92
Pacific Mail	29¾	28⅞
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27⅝
Union Pacific	48⅝	49¼
Toledo & Wabash	14¼	13¾
Harlem	129¾	130
Adams Express	104	105
American Express	61¾	
U. S. Express	59¾	
W., Fargo & Co. Express	80½	80
Quicksilver		23
Port Wayne	58	58
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23¾	24¾
Panama	113	113
Iron Mountain	15	16

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾	
" scrip	55¼	
Reading	42	
United Cos. of N. J.	132½	
Oil Creek	11¾	
Central Transportation	44¾	
Empire Dis.	58¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-20	92¾	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	76½	

NEW YORK, March 15, 1875.

The market became more active in closing dealings, and rates were bid up to 5 7-16 per cent, by a simultaneous movement of the gold clique in moving up the price of gold half a point, but it made no material change in stocks, prices being well supported and not giving way; but the movement served to make the final half hour of the day the most active and important. The closing rate of money was 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. Foreign exchange was entirely demoralized in late business, and sales were reported as low as 479 and 482 1-2 for prime banker's bills. At these rates gold will be imported from London, unless the Bank of England is able to check it. The customs receipts were $340,000. In late dealings gold advanced to 116, which was the closing price. The clique were large purchasers. A dispatch from London reported an uneasy feeling in that market there. British consols, which ought to be affected by such a change, if there were any, were unchanged. United States bonds, however, were a shade stronger for quotations. The borrowing rates were 1-32, 3-64, and 1-64 per diem, and 2 to 7 per annum. Loans at the close were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $115,000. The clearings were $62,000,000.

Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened strong, with a decided upward tendency. Later there was a falling off of ½@¾ on rumors of further failures in London. The market closed steady to firm. Northwest, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph, Ohios and Rock Island were notably strong. Pacific Mail was heavy, and the other shares about steady. The transactions aggregated 192,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwest, 9,600 Lake Shore, 7,200 Rock Island, 10,000 Ohios, and 70,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120⅛; 5-20s of '62, 117; do of '64, 117⅜; do of '65, 120⅛; do new of '65, 119⅝; do of '67, 119⅞; do of '68, 119⅞; new 5s, 114⅝; 10-40s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 44; do new, 44; Virginia, new, 33; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 24; do new, 22.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph 87⅜; Quicksilver, 24; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co., 80½; American Express, 62; Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 59¾; Pacific Mail, 29¾; New York Central, 102⅝; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, 86½; North Western, common, 45¾; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 110½; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 80¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13¾; do preferred, 30; Fort Wayne, 58; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 100¾; do preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 27⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 62; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 73⅝; Panama, 113; Illinois Central, 100½; Union Pacific, 49; Central Pacific, 97⅞; Union, 97¾; Pittsburgh & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, March 15—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16 per cent.; or 1-16 below the Bank of England 3-16 per cent. Consols: money, 92⅝@93; account, 93@93⅛; new 5s, 1865, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 26¼; new 5s, 103¾; preferred, 39.

Paris, March 15.—Rentes 65f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—5-20's of '62, 90¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 15, 1875.

The weather has materially moderated within the past week, and was more favorable for the free movement of goods, although trade in the interior will no doubt be restricted for a time in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads, and some days must yet elapse before we can record the regular opening of the Spring trade. The general outlook is more cheerful; the settlement of the tax and tariff questions by the adjournment of Congress has afforded relief to several branches of business, particularly to groceries and tobacco, and if the negotiations now pending with a view of bringing the iron lock-out to a speedy termination, are successful, a decided and general improvement in our local trade would soon follow. In our leading markets there have been no new or important features since the date of our last review; business in grain circles has been somewhat curtailed, in consequence of recent failures having impaired confidence, and the trade just now are exercising more than ordinary care, refusing to sell to long-winded or doubtful buyers. The grocery trade has improved somewhat within the past week or two, although it is still behind what it usually is at this particular time. The leaf product has shifted upon values very materially, under the influence of the advices from the West, and prices are tending upward. In general produce business is only moderate, and the most important features we have to allude to is a sharp decline in Eggs, and Butter is lower also.

APPLES—Under increased receipts our market is easy at $2.50@2.75 prime, and $3 per barrel for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Moving a little more freely, and 100 lbs stocks are higher. $5@5.50 are the ruling figures for prime well boiled stock.

ALE—The demand continues light and prices are unchanged. XXX at 9 barrels in the country and 9c in city; XX, 8½; Indianola, 8½.

ASHES—There is a very fair demand for Soda and Pearls, but not probably enough to go through here. British consols, which ought to be affected by such a change, if there were any, were unchanged. United States bonds, however, were a shade stronger for quotations. The borrowing rates were 1-32, 3-64, and 1-64 per diem, and 2 to 7 per annum. Loans at the close were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $115,000. The clearings were $62,000,000.

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Paris, March 15.—Rentes 65f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—5-20's of '62, 90¾.

Bi Carb Soda in packages..... 7½@ 8
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs..... 6
Potash, per box..... 11 @ 12
Prunes, per lb..... 9
French Wine Vinegar, per gal..... 25
Con. Lye, per case..... 7.75
Philadelphia Lye..... 5.00
Lamp Chimneys, per doz..... 65

GRAIN—As we have already intimated, trade has been rather dull in grain circles during the past week, but there will doubtless be an improvement before long, notwithstanding it is probable that the demand will continue to be restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, as both jobbers and consumers generally do not appear inclined to carry any more stock than they can possibly help. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would pro rate with our merchants and thus give them a chance to build up a trade with interior towns of the State, as well as with the great seaboard markets, the grain business of Pittsburgh would soon be doubled, if not trebled; but as long as grain can be laid down at points east of here at about the same rates that are charged from Pittsburgh, as a matter of course, our merchants cannot expect to do much if anything beyond the city limits. Our Chamber of Commerce have taken this matter in hand, and it is hoped that they will not cease its agitation until relief is afforded or the reason of its refusal is made known. The demand for Wheat continues light and entirely local, but prices remain as last quoted; Penna. and Ohio red at $1.14@1.16; ditto amber and white at $1.18@1.20. The Oat market continues quiet, but prices are fully maintained; 63½@64 for mixed and 65@66 for white, free in elevator. Ear Corn in fair demand and light supply but unchanged; shelled at 75c; yellow at 77. Shelled Corn steady at 71@72 for white and mixed, and 73@75c for yellow, free in elevator. The receipts and offerings of Rye continue light, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1.10@1.12. There is little or nothing doing in Barley, and there are no regular sales. The trade in this grain has not been so light in this market for many years.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—The market for baled hay has been active during the past week, and its general tone is worker in consequence. Although there has been no quotable change in prices; prairie, $17@ per timothy, $20@23. Loose, from country wagons, $22@30, according to quality. In baled straw, long straw, baled, on track by the car load, $15@18; wheat straw, $12@14.

HEMP—In limited supply and with light demand, but prices still keep up; sales Kentucky rough at $170@180; dressed, 12½@13c.

HIDES—The market is quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand; raddins weights dull and low; heavy in fair demand; Upper, Slip and Calf are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@	0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.37@	0.40
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0.32@	0.33
Red Sole, Orinoco	0.29@	0.31
Red Sole, good fall	0.27@	0.29
Oak, Rough	0.24@	0.26
Harness, No. 1 and common	0.32@	0.36
Harness, No. 2	0.30@	0.34
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	90.00@	95.00
Bolt Leather	0.40@	0.46
Italian Leather	1.15@	1.25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.19@	0.23
Finished Kips	0.80@	0.90

CALF—The receipts of all kinds of feed continue light, which is attributed largely to the stoppage of many of the country mills, and with considerable inquiry and a very limited supply, the market is in fairly steady condition. Bran is readily quotable at $1.25@1.30 for Bran, $1.30@1.40 for Second, and Shipstuffs; $1.40@1.50 for Middlings and $1.50@1.60 for Extra Middlings.

ONIONS—Good sound stock in light supply, and prices are higher; $4@4.50 ₱ bbl; common to fair, $3@3.50.

OILS—Steady and unchanged. Proctor & Gamble quote Lard, 9½@ 9¾; Strained Lard, 8½@ 8¾; Lard Oil, 85@90; Tallow, 6½@7c.

PEARLASH—9@9½ ₱ bush

POTATOES—The receipts are liberal and prices are easier; prime Peach Blows, $1 on track, and 90c in store.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair degree of activity in the hog product during the past week, and the general tone of the market is somewhat more confident, under the influence of recent advices from the west, on chief source of supply. Reports from Chicago report that the South has been buying largely, also that considerable purchases have been made for the far-west, and this is the leading feature in the market, notwithstanding it is classed that prices are higher relatively in this country than in Europe. The general outlook is more favorable for the selling interest, and this has been for some time past, and holders are feeling considerably better than they did a month ago.

BACON—Extra C. C. 12½ Hams, ₱ lb..... 12½
Shoulders, Extra C. C. 9 Do., half barrels... 15
Dried Beef, Ex. sugar cured..... 14 Do., 100 lbs..... 13½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz..... $7.00 Do., in brine..... 6
Bacon Shoulders..... 11¼ Do., 3 lb. caddies..... 17¼
Short Rib Sides..... 11¾ Do., 5 lb pails..... 17¾
Clear Sides..... 12½ Do., 10 lb do..... 17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl..$20.50 Do., 20 lb do..... 17¾
Miner's Land Oil..... 9 Ham Sausage..... 10

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, loose, 50 ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—75@80 ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Choice Southern, $90 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs and 4c ₱ lb in a small way.

SEEDS—Clover is in active demand and held at an advance of 10@25c ₱ bushel over last week's prices. Round lots on arrival are worth $6@6.25; from store to the jobbing trade at $6.50@7, and country orders held at $7.25 ₱ bush. Timothy shows no feature worthy of notice, the demand for trade is well supplied, and the demand to fill current orders is fair; $2.50@2.90 to the trade, and $300 to 3.10 on orders.

TALLOW—Easier under advices from New York showing lower prices there; prime city rendered, 8½c; country, 7½@8c.

WOODEN WARE—There is an active demand, particularly for pails. We have no change to note in prices, although every one expects that the country has advanced during the past month. We quote No 1 three-hoop pails, $1.50 ₱ doz; No 2 do, $1.30; No 1 two-hoop tubs, $7.50; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $6.50; two-hoop pails, $1.90; three-hoop pails, $2.10 ₱ doz; keelers, $3.50@4; chums, $4@4.50; churns, $3.50@4; washboards, $5.25; Kalamazoo clothes-pins (full count) $1.50 per box; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₱ box.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb large, 10; two-year growth, 7@8.

WHITE LEAD—Before active, but unchanged; standard brands, 10½c by the ton, and 11@11½c for smaller lots.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues slow, and while it is possibly about all that can be expected, it is to be what it should be at this particular time; however, our manufacturers expect an average spring and summer business. No change in prices; we continue to quote discounts of Pittsburgh list, for rough lots, at 70 & 5 to 70 & 10.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. Sel.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6.75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 50	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	8 75	13 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	9 00	13 50
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 20 by 24	12 00	16 00
18 by 22	11 00	18 00
20 by 26 to 25 by 30	13 00	20 00
15 to 26 to 24 by 36	14 00	21 00
25 by 24 to 24 by 36	15 00	24 00
26 by 28 to 28 by 44	18 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 54	19 00	32 00
30 by 56 to 30 by 60		35 00
24 by 54 to 24 by 60		40 00
24 by 34 to 24 by 60		45 00
26 by 60 to 40 by 60		45 00

All sizes over 24 inches in length, and not mentioned in the above list, will be charged in the 24 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ₱ cent. will be charged for all sizes of 26 inches in length under 40 inches, and by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 15, 1875.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS.

There was a very fair supply on sale to-day, 664 head—47 more cattle and 617 more hogs than Chicago, against 644 last Monday. The supply, ordinarily, would have been considered a light one, as prior to the panic it was nothing unusual to have 50 to 55 and even 60 cars, and it was easier to dispose of that number then than it is to work off 30 to 35 cars now; for this there are various reasons, but they do not be out of place to refer. In the first place very few if any butchers are buying as many cattle now as they did then, as they have not the same demand for beef, which is attributable to the general depression in business, and the consequent inability of hundreds if not thousands to obtain employment; then, a number of butchers who formerly drew upon Allegheny for supplies, are now and have been for some time past, buying the stock of Texas cattle in East Liberty. The market to-day, in consequence partly, we presume, of the wet and warm weather, opened slow, and while as compared with last Monday there was no quotable or general change in prices, it dragged nearly all the way through; however, it is but proper to add that the were but very few if any left over unsold. Drovers nearly all complained, as usual, of not realizing as much as they thought at a slight concession, both for consumption and export to Europe. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, March 10, reports:—

	Bags.
Sales to the U. S. since 1st inst	41,000
Shipments to the United States	7,000
Loading Coffee	100,000
Stock to date	140,000
Average daily receipts	5,800

Price, 8-500; Exchange, 27. Our market closed steady, with more business doing. Sugar and Molasses unchanged but firm. Syrups steady. Rice quiet but without change, except in the lower grades of Carolina, which are up ¼ to ½ at Charleston, but had been all along relatively lower than the higher grades, which are now scarce. Teas steady.

P. S.—A. Thomson & Co., under date New Orleans, March 11, write to their correspondents here that "during the past few days receipts are on a moderate scale, and, with good demand, supplies sold at firm prices. Sugars unchanged. Choice Molasses, 65c; strictly prime, 60@62.''

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard A	10⅜
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar-house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Rio Roasted, in lb packages	
Roasted Java	
Roasted Java, in lb packages	
Roasted Java Bonne	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	6½	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	55@65	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	60@65		

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	25	Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans	21
Alspice	20	Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans	26
Cloves	40	Ground Cassia, 10 lb cans	26
Cassia, Batavia	40	Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans	40
Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans	40	Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans	26
Cassia, Canton	26	Durham	36

TOBACCO.

Butterfly, fine	68	Monitor Navy	67
" D. T.	69	" D. T.	68
" Bright		Black Four and Mac	65
Nines	60	Bl'k Ocean Spray	60
Butterfly, Gold Bars	72	Spun Roll	42
Cream of Louisville, Bs	66	Mass. Cut & Dry	$20 00
Cream of Louisville, Cs	67	Banner	20 00
Cream of Louisville, D. T.	67	F. G.	30 00
		Weyman's	$21 40

SOAPS.

Rabbit's Best	10	E. F. & Co's Sup. S	6
Rabbit's N. T.	8	" Wax	7
" Navy	6	Wenman's Fried S'k	6
Russian	9@10	Sunshine	4
Shat. I. O. U.	8 75	Parks'o. Stiffened per box, per lb	7
Parsian, Cubes	8 75	Parks'o. Superfine per box, per lb	8
Colgate's Palm, Cs and Ks	8 75	Parks'o. Hemline per box	8
Colgate's And Toilet	4 50	Parks'o. Mottled per box	7
Chesapeake	3 75	Cashmere Bouquet, per grass	60
Ex. Extra Wax	7		
Olive	6		

STARCH.

Common	6@	Silver gloss	8¾@10
Buffalo		Corn	10¾@11

BUNDLES.

Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B			$9.00 @10.00
Oat Meal, half bbls			5.00
Pearl Barley, ₱ bbls			7.00 @ 7.50
Currants, per lb			12
Valencia Raisins, per lb			12
Layer Raisins, per box			2.20
Indigo, per lb			1.35 @ 1.40

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 15, 1875.

Trade in Petroleum, both Crude and Refined, continues exceedingly quiet, and the markets present no new or important features. The former has not varied over 5c ₱ bbl for a week or more past; immediate shipment, $1.87½@1.80, and United certificates, $1.65@1.67½. There appears to be a lull in the market, but it will probably be of short duration, as business is usually brisk at this particular time. The Allegheny river will be navigable again, it is expected, within the next day or two for the first time since early in January, and if so, we may soon look for considerable receipts by river. Refined steady but quiet and unchanged; 12½ appears to be the best bid that can be obtained delivered on cars here to go to Baltimore, and there does not appear to be much inquiry even at that, although sellers are just about as scarce as buyers.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged at $1.15@1.20 for countries, and $1.30@1.40 for city trade.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	408
B S Duncan	Penn O W	470
N W Stevenson	Penn O W	558
N W Stevenson	Sunbeam O W	394
N W Stevenson	Loma O W	314
Total		2,424

Provisions Trade.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 12th inst. says that there has been a decided improvement in the tone of our market since our last review. This is due partly if not chiefly to the increase in the speculative demand for Bacon and Bulk Meats, and to the fact that the early crop by no means heavy as many had anticipated, is relatively lower than the prices current for hogs. There has also been more speculative inquiry for Bulk Meats for future delivery, and a large business might have been done at the prices current a week ago, but there is but little disposition to sell, for prices are not yet up to the actual average cost of the season's packing, and packers are not disposed to realize as long as early in the season, feeling confident in the ultimate outcome, and preferring to take the chances of carrying their stocks into or through the Summer. The comparatively high price of gold and its advancing tendency is in favor of an increased foreign demand for Provisions, or perhaps we should say in favor of higher prices in currency without the danger of declining prices for cotton. The same influence favors an increased consumption for the month by giving her increased means through realizing freely upon her cotton. The same influence operates with manufacturers generally, and contracts which matures this month have been either settled or extended, and little or no danger is apprehended of a material depression of the market from those who are obliged to sell, for with an easy money market it is not difficult to carry stocks indefinitely. The foreign and export demand, as the statistics furnished, showed a considerable reduction last week compared with the corresponding time last year, but this had only a temporarily depressing effect. The market closes very strong, with active disposition on the part of buyers, and less to sell than for some considerable time past.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring 95c; No 2 91¾c for gilt edge; 90¾c for regular spot; 91¾c seller April; No 3 87@87¼c; rejected 79¾@80c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 60¾c spot; 63¾c bid; seller April; 71¾c bid seller May. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 32c; 32¼c bid seller April; 33½@33¾c seller May; rejected 30¾c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 rejected 90¾c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 at $1.01@1.01½ spot.

PORK—Steady; Thirsty 20 @20.12½; Closer used 20@20.25.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $4.00; heavy $4.20@4.50. Pork: demand active and prices advanced to $19.15@19.20 spot; $19.20@19.22½ seller April; $19.30@19.92½ seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $12.75 spot and seller April; $13.05 seller May. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 6¾c; short rib 10¼c; clear 10¾@11c. Bacon: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 12c; 12¼c bid seller April; 13½@13¾c seller May; rejected 10¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.12.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 15.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand light and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1.17½; No 2 $1.11½; No 1 white Michigan $1.14; extra $1.18; amber Michigan $1.17; rejected 91c; seller May $1.14½; No 2 red winter $1.12; rejected red 90@77c; No 2 amber Illinois $1.12. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 64c; low mixed 62c; yellow 72@73c; no grade 68c. Oats: steady and moderate demand; No 1 59½c; No 2 58c; Michigan 48½c; white 60½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Petroleum steady; refined 14½@14¾c. Flour: demand fair; Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota $4.85@5.75; Indiana and Ohio $5.25@6. Wheat active; red Western $1.33@1.35; white $1.34@1.35. Rye steady; yellow and western mixed 92c. Oats: white 48@49c. Provisions: demand light. Pork $19.50. Lard 12¾@13¼c. Whisky held at $1.15. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 28@30c; do firsts 26@ 27c; Western extra 22@25c. Eggs lower; western extra 20@23c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Flour, Cotton, and Barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular and higher, with a speculative feeling based on supposed short crop in growing crop by reports; however, it is but proper to add that the were but very few if any left over unsold. Drovers nearly all complained, as usual, of not realizing as much as they thought at a slight concession, both for consumption and export to Europe. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, March 10, reports:—

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Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar-house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted, in lb packages	
Roasted Java	
Roasted Java, in lb packages	
Roasted Java Bonne	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	6½	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	55@65	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	60@65		

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	25	Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans	21
Alspice	20	Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans	26
Cloves	40	Ground Cassia, 10 lb cans	26
Cassia, Batavia	40	Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans	40
Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans	40	Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans	26
Cassia, Canton	26	Durham	36

TOBACCO.

Butterfly, fine	68	Monitor Navy	67
" D. T.	69	" D. T.	68
" Bright		Black Four and Mac	65
Nines	60	Bl'k Ocean Spray	60

HOME NEWS.

Fell Into a Cellar.

Last evening about seven o'clock, as an old lady named Mrs. Geig was passing No. 139 Madison avenue, Allegheny, where a cellar was being dug, she suddenly fainted and fell down into the cellar. She escaped with a few bruises and soon returned to consciousness.

Spelling Matches.

A spelling match will be held this evening at the North avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, commencing at half past seven o'clock. Representatives from several Churches will engage in the fray. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School.

Spelling school at the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, this Tuesday evening for the benefit of the poor; twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children under four cars.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Mr. Harry Stoner, of the Adams Express Company, yesterday morning made an information before Mayor McCarthy charging A. W. Morrison, the East Liberty agent of the Company, with embezzling a package containing $1,000. It is alleged that on or about the 9th of the present month, the defendant, as agent and an employee of the Express Company, received a package from Smith & Donnelly, stock dealers, to be forwarded to E. Dem, of Caledonia, Ohio, which he appropriated to his own use. The accused was arrested and is now confined in the Central Police Station. He claims that he will be fully able to establish his innocence.

Our Educational System.

Prof. C. C. Cochran, of the High School, who has given great attention to our educational system, has been pursuing his researches by asking questions of leading authorities on the subject. The following correspondence has passed between him and the editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, and is printed in the last issue of the periodical named:

"C. C. Cochran, Central High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., asks us:

"1. What, in your opinion, are the most radical defects in our present system of education?

"2. How can these defects be remedied?

"3. What effect would a wise system of Technical Education have upon our Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural interests?

"4. To what extent do other countries absorb our trade? Give instances, and as far as possible, statistics."

Our idea is that children are taught to *remember* too much, and to *think* too little,—hear more than they ought (for reading is only hearing at second hand), and see enough; and then they have every thing found for them, instead of being encouraged to find out things for themselves. In brief they are *educated* too much, and *directed* too little. Again, they are at school too long. One who has to know his living by his brains is a man, will want to live the rest of his days by his wits, rather than his hands, which is not a wholesome condition of society."

GATHERING FOR CONFERENCE.

Ministers in Town—The Hegira To-day.

The chief event of interest in Methodistic circles just now is the approaching Conference which is to be held at Alliance, Ohio, commencing on Wednesday morning. Bishop Bowman will preside over this Conference for the first time. The ministers connected with the extensive Mahoning Valley are connected with this Conference commenced to gather in the city yesterday, which accounts for the unusual number of gentlemen of the cloth to be seen around town. For some time past the good people of Alliance have been setting their houses in order preparatory to the entertainment of their guests, and judging from what has been heard from that pretty rural town, the visiting brethren will receive a cordial welcome from all classes irrespective of denominational bias. Rev. W. H. Kincaid the chairman of the committee of arrangements, with reference to transportation, announces that the required number of cars have been secured and that the train will leave the Union depot at two o'clock this afternoon. The indications are that in addition to the ministers there will be a goodly delegation of laymen from this city.

THE PERRYSVILLE ROAD TRAGEDY.

The Trial of Murray and Meyers for the Murder of Farmer Wahl to Go to the Jury To-day—Meyers Goes Back on His Confession.

The trial of Murray and Meyers, the alleged murderers of farmer Wahl a few months ago, will begin in the Quarter Sessions Court this morning, Judge Ewing and White on the bench. W. C. Moreland, Esq., will appear for Meyers, and W. D. Moore, Esq., for the other defendant, Murray. On behalf of the Commonwealth, Col. Bayne will assist District Attorney Montooth. It has not, as yet, been determined whether they will be tried singly or together, though it is probable that they will be tried together.

Our readers will remember that shortly after the arrest of the men, Meyers made a full confession of the whole affair, which appeared in our columns. In his statement he said Murray did the shooting and he held the horses. He further said that he had no idea that the farmer would be murdered—that the only intention was to rob him. Lately Meyers has denied the truth of this confession, and says that his object in making it at the time was simply to release himself. He supposed, he said, that if he concealed this story he would be immediately released, and that Murray would be held to suffer the penalty for the crime. Murray remains as uncommunicative as ever concerning the crime.

THE ICE BANDS BROKEN.

The Kittanning and Kiskiminetas Gorges Swept Away—Bridge at Leechburg Destroyed—Reported Drowning of a Man—Pittsburgh Passed and No Damage Done.

The warm weather is having its effect in loosening the icy bands which have for so many weeks locked the smaller rivers of Western Pennsylvania, and the melting of the heavy snow in the mountains and hilly regions has increased the water supply wonderfully. About half past twelve o'clock on Sunday night the ice gorge in the Youghiogheny broke and passed out without doing very much damage. The cause of only injury inflicted was the destruction of a couple of coal tipples. The boat "Little Giant," which had got caught in the gorge at Elrods, was released by the break-up without being injured. The Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers are both now free from ice.

Nearly all of yesterday the Allegheny river was watched with the hope that one of the two great gorges at Kittanning and Freeport would come down. It was after night before the icy influx commenced. About noon yesterday the gorge at Kittanning moved some two hundred feet down stream, but about four o'clock the whole immense mass of ice broke loose, the river at the lower end and middle of Kittanning being filled from shore to shore. For about an hour previous to the break-up the river rose very rapidly, causing the ice to spread and form a solid surge in a fearful manner. Suddenly and without a moment's warning the gorge started the whole width of the river, overflowing the banks, but doing no damage. The heavy ice above the bridge came thundering down, shaking the structure from end to end, and causing a general stampede among the hundreds of spectators who lined its sides. After the ice had passed out rapidly, the river fell and again occupies its usual channel. So far as heard from no serious damage has been done along the Allegheny.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the gorge in the Kiskiminetas river broke and passed into the Allegheny river before a junction could be formed with it by the ice from Kittanning. The county bridge at Leechburg was carried away, and a saw mill, located close to the river, was also destroyed. Not a vestige of the Leechburg bridge is left. Piers and every other obstruction were swept completely out of existence. Rogers & Burchfield, who own a large rolling mill at that point, drew their supply of gas from the opposite side of the river, and the pipes were laid across the bridge. It is said that after the bridge had floated down the river a couple of miles the gorge stopped temporarily and four men ventured out on the bridge for the purpose of removing the gas pipe. Before they had accomplished their object the ice again started and the men being unable to escape remained on the bridge until Allegheny Junction, several miles below, was reached when three of them were saved by throwing ropes from the bridge at that point and drawing them to a place of safety. The fourth man is said to have been drowned. For the truth of this statement the writer does not vouch, but it was given him yesterday afternoon as among the accidents of the Kiskiminetas gorge.

Shortly before eight o'clock last night the ice commenced making its appearance in this vicinity and the Allegheny river rose very rapidly. The Suspension and Hand street bridges were crowded with hundreds of people watching the immense cakes of ice crashing against the stone piers, and the light of the bonfires burning along the banks displayed the faces of hundreds more who could not secure favorable positions on the bridges. At eleven o'clock last night there was eighteen feet of water in the channel, but nothing could be seen save the surging ice, which filled the stream from bank to bank and swept past at a terrific rate. Our reporter could not learn of any damage having been done because nearly all the owners of river craft, in anticipation of just what happened, had taken the precaution to have their property removed to the Monongahela river. All the houses along the banks of the Kiskiminetas were swept away, but none of them were of much importance.

On City last night reported four feet, with the river rising, the ice running freely and good prospects of a general break-up. The Tidioute gorge was looked for every hour.

At Parker's landing yesterday the river rose all day at the rate of an inch an hour, with considerable ice running.

March 16, 1875.

A temperance meeting will be held in the Fifth avenue Methodist Episcopal Church this evening under the auspices of W. C. T. U. MRS. TUTELL, President,

Jewelry and Silverware.

Selling at cost to clear out stock.
GEO. CRAWFORD & Co.,
82 Fifth avenue.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Meeting of Select Branch Yesterday.

The Payment of Interest on Penn Avenue Bonds—Swoope and Watson to be Paid—Mr. Bruce After the Board of Revision—Resignation—Minor Matters.

A special meeting of the Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils was held Monday afternoon, March 15, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MOOROW.....Clerk.

The following members answered present at roll call: Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Ballentine, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Bruce, Buckley, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, Doyle, Fetterman, Fox, Froehlich, Haines, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kestner, Littell, Macfarlane, Metzgar, Meyer, Mitchell, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, McClurg, McGimpsey, Noble, Rafferty, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, H. Darlington and President Gross.

Absent.—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Atterbury, Barckley, Bates, Brown, Carr, Chislett, Clark, Epping, Evans, Goldthorpe, Jones, Koehler, Kerr, Knapp, Liddell, Moore, Murray, MacConnell, Negley, O'Neil, Perry, Ray, Scheck, Schmidt, Spahr, Waring.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing a temporary loan amounting to $125,000 for the payment of interest on bonds issued under the Penn avenue act.

Mr. METZGAR presented the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, By the Controller's statement published Feb. 16, 1875, it appears that the sum of $93,484.56 is the balance in the Treasury belonging to appropriation No. 1, namely, Interest, and

WHEREAS, There is no deficiency in the City Treasury, therefore

Resolved, That this amount be applied to the payment of interest on street bonds now falling due, and that the City Controller is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of $20,000 for a period not exceeding one year at seven per cent. per annum payable in currency.

The Chair decided the substitute out of order on a point raised by Mr. Littell, that it would make the whole city liable for the interest, whereas it is only in advance that interest is assessed on the property along the streets improved.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented an ordinance, returned from the Finance Committee with a negative recommendation, which provided for the consolidation of the market appropriations. The negative report of the committee was accepted and approved.

LAWYER'S FEES.

Also, a resolution providing for the payment of $5,000 to D. T. Watson and the heirs of the late H. D. Swoope, for services rendered during the difficulty with the Allentown Trust Company.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved that the name of Mr. Swoope be stricken from the resolution. He did not think it right to pay his estate anything, and was willing to leave his claim to the decision of a jury of twelve men, and if they decided to compensate Mr. Swoope for nothing done, he would then be agreeable.

Mr. LITTELL said that Mr. Watson would not accept his share unless Mr. Swoope's estate was also paid.

Mr. RAFFERTY's motion was lost, and the ayes and nays being demanded on the passage of the resolution it was adopted by a vote of 34 to 9.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the petition of John Cronin accompanied by a resolution exempting him from payment of his taxes. The resolution was adopted.

Also, resolution authorizing the City Controller to draw a warrant for ten dollars in favor of P. McArdle in payment for a window broken by officers while making an arrest. Adopted.

Mr. LITTELL presented the resignation of Mr. T. S. Mitchell, from the Twenty-first ward. It was accepted, and a resolution for an election to fill the vacancy was passed. Mr. Mitchell resigned because he is about to remove from the ward.

Mr. H. DARLINGTON, resolution for warrant in favor of S. B. Cooper for $21 for postage. Passed.

Mr. DANNELS, resolution for warrant in favor of the City Attorney for $923.43 for payment of the assessment against the city in the construction of the Forbes street sewer and charge to the contingent fund. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HARRISON, joint resolution for warrant in payment for repairs to one of the engines at fire of old Court House. Passed.

Mr. BRAUN, resolution for warrant in favor of Dr. McCoy for $150. Laid over.

Also, resolution for special committee of five to ascertain the plans and devices now in use or suggested by the Bureau of Highways, names either on houses or lands. Adopted and Messrs. Braun and Froehlich appointed on behalf of S. C.

Also, preamble and resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act to prevent the spread of small pox. Laid on the table

Mr. MUSGRAVE moved that the action taken at the last meeting in defeating an ordinance for the location of Robinson street, from Brownsville avenue to Robinson's gate, be reconsidered. The motion was carried, and the rules being suspended, the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. TAYLOR, report of the Board of Viewers on the opening of School alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. MCCLURG, an ordinance regulating the running of railroad trains within the city limits. Referred.

Mr. FETTERMAN, petition for the opening of Delilah street, South Side. Referred.

THE REVISORS.

Mr. BRUCE presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to inquire by what authority the Board of Revision made a reduction of ten per cent. in certain wards of the city as wards, and whether legal prosecution can be entered and maintained against the members of said Board who moved for and supported said action, for misdemeanor in office, or for conspiracy.

Mr. H. DARLINGTON moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was favored by Mr. Shipton and others. The ayes and nays being called the motion was carried, the vote being as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Atkinson, Ballentine, Barckley, Braun, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Froehlich, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Meyer, Moore, Musgrave, McCandless, McGimpsey, Rafferty, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller—23.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Breed, Bruce, Carr, Fetterman, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, Kernan, Kestner, Littell, Macfarlane, Metzgar, McCombs, McClurg, Noble, Schild, Weldon, and President Gross—22.

On motion adjourned.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

The List of "Tows" Made up Yesterday and Ready to go out on the Present Rise.

The coal men were busy yesterday in getting "tows" ready to go out on the "rise." The list yesterday embraced the following:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Steamers.	Bushels.
N. J. Bigley, 8 barges	96,000
Joseph Warren, 2 barges	24,000
Total	120,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

S. Brown, 8 coal boats, 2 barges	192,000
Lioness, 8 coal boats, 3 barges	200,000
Resolute, 8 barges	129,000
Ella, 5 coal boats, 1 barge	125,000
Boaz, 1 coal boat, 14 barges	215,000
J. A. Blackmore, 5 coal boats	110,000
Joseph Warren, 2 coal boats, 2 barges, 2 f. b.	60,000
Panther, 6 coal boats	132,000
Baltic, 5 coal boats, 1 f. b.	129,000
B. D. Wood, 6 coal boats	132,000
John Gilmore, 6 barges, 2 f. b.	92,000
Diamond, 12 barges, 1 f. b.	140,000
Fred Wilson, No. 2, 5 coal boats, 2 barges, 3 f. b.	200,000
George Lysle, 6 coal boats, 2 barges	160,000
Maggie Smith, 3 coal boats, 2 barges	99,000
John Penney, 4 coal boats, 2 barges	105,000
J. Sharp McDonald, 6 coal boats, 5 barges	192,000
Mary Anna, 5 coal boats, 4 barges	136,000
Samson, 9 barges	108,000
Samuel Miller, 5 coal boats, 2 barges	132,000
Dick Fulton, 6 coal boats	132,000
Tom Rees, 6 coal boats	132,000
Total	3,044,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Grand Lake No. 2, 5 coal boats, 5 barges	175,000

Some of the boats got off, but the others, owing to the high river, will not go until to-day.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Election of Officers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held at their rooms yesterday morning, President Rabe in the chair. An election of officers to serve for the ensuing was held and resulted as follows:

President—Thomas H. Rabe.

Vice Presidents—Rev. E. E. Swift, George Finley, Mr. Fulton, Revs. B. F. Woodburn, D. H. Pollock, John Peck (colored), W. H. Philips, Lawrence W. D. Howard, D. D., R. W. Pearson, D. D., Hollingshead, Melhorn, Vernon, J. D. Herr and Dermitt, Mrs. Col. Duff, Mrs. A. W. Black, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. J. A. Allen, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. F. Torrens, Mr. W. W. Grier and Mr. George Cotton.

Treasurer—C. L. Rose.

Secretary—Wm. G. Warren.

Corresponding Secretries—Dr. J. C. Kennedy, A. W. Black.

A call was read by the Secretary for one thousand ministers and laymen to organize a "National Christian Temperance Alliance," to be held in Pittsburgh, on the 12th day of May.

A report was made by the committee on the improvement of the Ohio river, in which Mr. Kirk, the chairman, stated that $100,000 had been appropriated by Congress for building a dam near Pittsburgh, which would be begun during the coming summer.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance the Alliance adjourned.

AN ITALIAN SHOT.

A Fatal Accident or a Murder—A Mysterious Affair—Final Prostration of a Pea-nut Stand Killed—The Arrest of two Rivals—The Circumstances of the Case.

A case of shooting occurred last night on Liberty street, which was attended with such peculiar circumstances as to leave a doubt as to whether it was the result of a quarrel, or merely an accident resulting from the careless use of fire arms. The circumstances of the affair, so far as they can be ascertained were as follows:

A STREET EXCITEMENT.

Shortly after seven o'clock officer John Bailey, on duty on Liberty street near the Grain Elevator, heard the sound of a pistol shot, and upon looking around, discovered evidences of excitement among a party of men gathered in front of a pea-nut stand across the street. The stand is located at the railroad crossing. He stepped across and found several Italians gathered around a companion who was lying on the floor of the diminutive establishment. The officer pushing the others aside, found that the man was suffering from a bullet in his head, and was apparently mortally wounded. He at once summoned assistance and proceeded to take the man to a physician's office, inquiring in the meantime as to the facts of the shooting. The story told by the Italians was to the effect that they had been examining a revolver, owned by the wounded man, and that while it was in the hands of one Antonio Gautelle, he unthinkingly pulled back the trigger, when it slipped and one barrel was discharged. The bullet entered the head of the owner of the stand, Giovanni Descatzi, who fell at once, bleeding, to the floor.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

When first discovered by the officer Descatzi was conscious but could give no intelligible account of the affair. He walked with assistance a short distance, but grew so weak before he had gone a square that he had to be carried the rest of the way. He was taken to the office of Dr. McClelland, on Penn avenue, near Tenth street. The Doctor probed for the ball, and after a few minutes supposed he had it, but the probe only brought out a piece of the man's skull. The man by this time was so weak that he could not stand further pain, and so the physician after administering what relief he could, had him taken home. The wounded man resides in Spring alley, and has a wife and children. He was unconscious when he arrived at his dwelling place. The doctor pronounced the wound a mortal one, and death was momentarily expected. About ten o'clock Descatzi expired.

After Descatzi had been taken to the Doctors office, Gautelle, who did the shooting, called upon District Attorney Montooth and told him the story; and then afterward accompanied that official to the lock-up and gave himself up. The latter then arrested Louis Multavado, who keeps a stand at the Custom House, and who is supposed to know something about the matter.

TWO ITALIANS ARRESTED.

The two Italians were furnished with separate cells, and when once behind the bars hardly became unconscious—one said he would say nothing. They affected not to understand, when conversed with in English, and would not reply to anybody,—evidently fearing that they would in some way compromise themselves by any conversation.

The story of the shooting being accidental is offset by another story which, however, may have nothing in it. This second story is to the effect that Descatzi was "cutting down prices" in the trade, and hence had incurred the hostility of other dealers, and that several of them called upon him to discuss matters, when a dispute arose, during which the shot was fired. There were numerous affadavits concerning the affair, but the exact truth will probably not be ascertained until the matter is officially investigated.

Gautelle, the man who did the shooting, or had the pistol in his hand at the time, is a young man, and is spoken of as of an inoffensive disposition. He slept as soundly in the lockup last night as though his mind had never been ruffled.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county, a certified petition for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens with proof of notice to lien creditors was presented, and an order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Bown vs. Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. An order was made for a hearing upon the petition for injunction, on the 27th inst., and in the meantime restraining M. P. Barker from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

In the matter of Christopher Waghes vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an appeal from the award of viewers, the jury is out.

Washington McClintock, Jr., et al. vs. Robert Osborne and John Carter, *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,466.73.

In the matter of the petition of Frederick Duespohl vs. Rudolph Keeling. Petition presented and order issued directing Keeling to appear on Wednesday morning next, at ten o'clock and answer above petition.

W. McClintock, Jr., & Co., vs. Mark Campbell, contractor, and John McKelvy, owner, action on a mechanic's lien. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Nelson vs. Collins.
Canfield vs. Wallace et al.
Taylor vs. Snellbaugh.
Hartupee et al. vs. McDonald.
Ditler vs. Schad.
Seibert vs. Borland.
Holmes & Sons vs. Foster & Struthers.
Davis vs. Hilliard et al.
Dickey, trustee vs. Cooper.
Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
Wilson vs. Simpson.
Holmes vs. Drew.
Limbacky vs. Hafner et al.
Weiss vs. Miller.
Scott vs. Wilbert et al.
Morgan, administrator vs. Woolslayer, administrator.
Coleman et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of Michael Hamerar vs. I. N. Shaffer, an action on a book account the jury is out.

Trial List for To-day.

Huckenstine vs. Young.
City of Allegheny vs. Richardson.
Finan et al. vs. Davis.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Finan & Phillips vs. Ritchie.
Scott vs. Graves.
Laird vs. Hunter.
Mills vs. Jamison et al.
Same vs. same.
Mills vs. Jamison et al.
Renshaw vs. McKain et al.
Gallagher vs. Conley.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. John S. Patterson, indicted on oath of F. D. Briggs for false pretenses. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by prosecutor.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Emanuel DeRoy, indicted on oath of Patrick M. Stack for obstructing an officer, returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed each party to pay one half the costs.

William Kauffman, against whom there were three indictments for false pretenses, and who plead guilty to two of the indictments and was found guilty on the other, was fined five dollars and costs in each and sent to the workhouse for six months.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Clary, indicted on oath of Patrick M. Stack, for assault and battery. Defendant found not guilty and prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Wm. B. Hanlon, indicted for a violation for the livery acts is on trial.

E. J. Barr and John Marr, indicted on oath of James Harrower for larceny, were found not guilty.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Wm. Murray et al
Andrew Eubrey et al.
Thos. Edwards,
Adam Gipp (2)
John Roman et al.
Frances Morton,
Alex. Cobb,
D. P. Hatch,
Jacob Cornelius,
David Benuct,
Wm. Fitz James et al.
J. M. Schaffer,
John Reuke,
Christ Becker,
Andrew Ingold,
Rosina Kern,
C. C. Mackey,
John Smith,
John White et al.
C. H. Brown,
Matthias Bauer,
T. M. Namara et al.

"THE FORTY NINERS."

They Hold a Reunion at Schildeckers on Diamond Street Last Night—The Exercises of the Evening.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company, commonly known as the "Forty Niners," was held in the parlor connected with Schildecker's confectionery rooms on Diamond street last night. Only fifty-two messes which composed the party westward bound in 1849, only about thirty representatives were present. On coming together the record was called over, that the whereabouts of absent comrades might be determined. In order to ascertain this correctly, as far as possible, each name was read aloud, and those who were informed as to the present location of the members would respond. After being thus engaged for an hour and a half, the roll was laid aside for a time, and supper was the next thing in order. A bountiful repast was in waiting, and those present partook largely, to the entire satisfaction of the inner man. After supper toasts and responses were indulged in as follows:

"Our Country," responded to by A. T. Gregg, Esq. "Pioneers of California of 1849," responded to by J. C. Moore, of Nevada. "Our absent comrades," responded to by Mr. Hughes. "Our Dead Comrades," drank in silence. "California," responded to by J. K. Dorrington. "The Press," responded to by J. M. Caldwell, Esq. "Our Trip to California in 1849," responded to by Capt. Lockwood. Following this, Mr. Bender sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home again," after which a social chat took place. The meeting did not adjourn until after one o'clock this morning, and was a very enjoyable affair.

The concert to be given by the choir of the Central Presbyterian Church, to-morrow night in the Y. M. C. A., room, has been indefinitely postponed on account of Union meetings now in progress in First Presbyterian church.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....It is just fifty-nine years since the city of Pittsburgh was incorporated.

....The Suspension bridge was the favorite resort for taking observations of the flood.

....Reece C. Fleeson, Esq., a prominent journalist of this city, died twelve years ago to-day.

....Two companies are to be organized on the South Side to make an expedition to the Black Hills.

....Laborers were engaged in the Allegheny Parks yesterday in fixing up the grass plots and getting things ready for Spring.

....The Keystone Bridge Company offers to build a bridge over the Kentucky river for the Cincinnati Southern Railway for $409,800.

....The gentle zephyrs were stirred yesterday in Councils about that action of the Revisors' in reducing the assessments in the old city ten per cent.

....Captain Joseph Nixon, of the Twenty-third ward, found a dead black snake in his stable on Sunday afternoon, which measured seven feet in length.

....Four new cases of small pox were reported yesterday to Health Officer Gray. Three cases are in the Eighteenth and one in the Eleventh ward.

....The South Side Planing Mill Company request us to state that it was not one of their drivers who was arrested a few days ago for cruelty to animals. This we cheerfully do.

....The hardware store of James Bown & Son, on Wood street, was again burglarized yesterday morning before daylight. A large number of revolvers and knives were carried off.

....Chicken thieves have visited the premises of Mr. Wm. Wandless, of the Thirteenth ward, of late and within the last few days thirty-eight fowls have been carried off.

....The additions to the membership of the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. W. A. Davidson, pastor, during the past year, numbered 380, of whom 322 were received on probation.

....Fitzgerald, *alias* Charley Ross, who was arrested for burglarizing a store on Webster avenue last Saturday morning, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor, and in default of bail was sent up for trial.

....Mr. Charles W. Marsh, bookkeeper of the firm of Kloman, Carnegie & Co., was knocked down and brutally beaten at the corner of Eleventh street and Penn avenue, and robbed of a gold watch, on Saturday night.

....Persons pretending to be agents of the Humane Society, and who cannot show their commission will be regarded as "fakirs," and bearing the seal, may be set down as impostors and frauds. All members of the Society are furnished with cards.

....Officer Thomas, of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon arrested a man who was illegally hunting on the commons of Reboco street. Mayor Phillips released him after giving him a lecture and requiring a promise to be more careful in the future.

....In our report of the annual Missionary meeting, held at the Liberty street M. E. Church, mention was made that an address was made at the general meeting held in the evening, by Mr. J. B. Copeland, which should have been Mr. J. B. Hubley.

....Philip H. Kraft, who is charged with selling cigars without paying the revenue tax upon them, mention of which was made in our issue of yesterday, was held in bail for a hearing on next Friday in the sum of $1,500 by United States Commissioner McCandless yesterday.

....A row occurred in Brownstown on Sunday afternoon in which a street car conductor was badly beaten up. The fuss originated about two young women, rival operators from bonded houses. Tried, 2; defiance fever, 2; typhoid fever, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; congestion of brain, 1; diphtheria, 1; dropsy, 2; marasmus, 2; spasms, 3; phthisis, 1; consumption, 5; accident, 1; premature birth, 1; scarletina anginosa, 1; peurperal metritis, 1; dentition, 1; desquamative nephritis, 1; total, 24. They consisted of 23 white and 1 colored, 9 males and 15 females.

PERSONAL.

***Phil. Sheridan and Col. Forsyth were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

***Rev. W. J. Reid, of the Seventh avenue U. P. Church, is now officiating as a Common Pleas court juror.

***Alderman Hoerr and Krehan, of the South Side, have received their commissions. The former has been appointed a Deputy Mayor.

***Mons. Albert Argat, chief of the French Government expedition to observe the transit of Venus at New Caledonia, is in the city, the guest we believe of Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory. He comes directly from New Caledonia. His visit to this country is made as Commissioner of the French Republic to examine the American observatories. He spent a part of yesterday with Prof. Langley in visiting some of our iron manufactories.

***Yesterday morning a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad brought to the city Col. Thos. A. Scott, Geo. B. Roberts, H. H. Huston and others, and one over the Pan Handle Railroad brought Hon. T. L. Jewett, D. W. Caldwell, D. S. Gray, Geo. Driggs, Mr. Kinsbery and other prominent officers of the P., C. & St. L. R. W. They came to attend a meeting of the Pennsylvania Company. The meeting was held with closed doors. They will leave this morning for Steubenville, to be present at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Pan Handle Railroad to be held to-day.

THE COMING TEA PARTY.

The Progress of the Arrangements—Some of the Features of the Proposed Entertainment.

The arrangements are being rapidly perfected for the Centennial Tea Party to be held at Library Hall the second week in Ayril, and it promises to be one of the most brilliant entertainments ever given in our city. Library Hall is to be most handsomely decorated, the parquette is to be floored over and the thirteen tables, representing the original States, will be placed thereon. The tables will be presided over by ladies dressed in *ye* elegant costumes of *ye* ancient times. In addition to flowers and other handsome ornamentation each table will have an appropriate emblem of the State represented. Choice tea and coffee will be served in elegant china cups; the cups will be beautifully decorated and will be presented to visitors for the sum of one dollar, which includes a nice supper.

In addition to the regular supper, the tables will contain some very choice dishes, which will be served at the request of visitors, and for a small additional cost. The National table will be elegantly fitted up with beautiful and appropriate emblems and decorations, and also with delicious and dainty dishes, ice cream, etc., Charlotte russe, wine jellies, etc., etc., all of which will be sold at ye reasonable prices.

There will be for sale at the National and other tables the four memorial medals coined at the United States Mint, which are in gold, silver and bronze. They are very handsome and will be highly prized as mementoes of our great national anniversary, and there will, we feel sure, be an immense number of them sold.

One leading feature will be the fine music discoursed by one of the best orchestras in the West. The decoration of the hall will be superintended by a number of ladies and gentlemen of excellent taste in such matters, who will make our cozy hall one of the most beautiful places that can be imagined. The toilettes of the ladies will be *fac similes* of those worn in the colonial times of 1776. Taken in all, the handsomely decorated hall, the fine toilettes of the ladies, and the choice music, it will certainly be a most beautiful and charming entertainment; and when we consider the object, viz.: the raising of as large a fund as possible in aid of the United States Centennial, we are sure our citizens will join us in wishing the ladies success, and we hope they will come forward and show their appreciation of the ladies' efforts by opening their purse strings and making our Centennial Tea Party a source of large revenue, as it certainly promises to be.

Contributions Received.

The ladies managing this enterprise are highly gratified to find their efforts so liberally seconded by the munificent donations already received from so many of our citizens. In acknowledging the receipt of these, it is their hope that many others only waiting an opportunity to give expression to their co-operation may be incited to similar deeds; for doubtless it is the earnest wish of the patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to contribute to the celebration of our Country's Independence in a manner commensurate with their characteristic liberality.

The contributions thus far are as follows:

Native products of Kansas have been given by the managers of Library Hall during the free use of their splendid building, for such time as may be required for this celebration, also tendering the services of Mr. D. Lamb, stage carpenter.

Lumber required for putting the building in suitable condition for the Tea Party has been donated as follows: Mr. R. M. Leonard, 800 feet of flooring boards; Mullen, Steen & Co., 500; Ewner Bros., 500; Heath & Sproat, 200—and more if required. W. F. Richardson, A. Kelley, J. H. Hill, Hill, Patterson & Son, each 200 ft. flooring boards. Samuel Douglass, 360 feet of scantling; B. F. Eyrd, 320; Richey, Smith & Co., 320.

Lumber, we have been donated as follows: Chess, Smyth & Co., 1,000 feet siding; Graff, Bennett & Co., 1 keg cinch nails; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, all the iron bolts that may be required.

W. C. Hutchison & Co., all the admission cards that will be wanted.

F. Sellers & Co., 25 sugar-cured hams.

D. M. Jenkins, all the garden grown tea that will be required.

H. B. Negley, all the ice needed.

B. A. Elliott & Co., cut flowers to the amount of fifty dollars.

J. Adams, Esq., free transportation for a miniature ship purchased in the East.

Joseph Woodwell, jr., 1 gross tea spoons and 3 dozen knives and forks.

S. S. Marvin & Co., Boston brown bread and other articles in his line of business.

Dilworth Bros., all the coffee required.

Reese Owens, beef tongues and a box of oranges.

Capt. Elliott, on Sixth street, a dozen rustic baskets, some rustic seats, with other handsome decorations.

All the sugar that will be required has been donated by a donor too modest to give his name.

Donations may be tendered to Mrs. Judge Jones or through any of the managers.

M. S. STEWART, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell appeared as *Lorle* last night in the play of the same name. It is a charming part and was delightfully enacted. Mr. Hart as Schumann was very good. The same play will be produced this evening.

Rev. Father Christy's Lecture.

Our readers will bear in mind the lecture of Rev. Father Christy on the subject of "Irishmen," which is to be delivered in St. Peters Church, corner of Sherman avenue and West Ohio street, Allegheny, to-morrow night, the proceeds of which is to be contributed to the relief of the poor. A rich treat will be enjoyed by those who attend.

Reading Entertainment.

Hon. Wm. Mason Evans will give a reading entertainment in the Eighth street R. P. Church, on Thursday evening, March 18th, under the auspices of the Elocution Class of the R. P. Sabbath School. He comes to us from England highly recommended, and has won for himself a lasting reputation in our Eastern States. Come one, come all.

Ladies' Relief Society.

A concert and series of tableaux will be given on Thursday evening at Library Hall for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny. The vocal music will be furnished by the Liedertafel Society, and the tableaux will represent a number of beautiful scenes. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the poor.

Trimble's Varieties.

On Thursday night a benefit will be given to Mr. H. W. Williams, for which occasion a large number of volunteers have presented themselves. The bill for to-night is a good one.

The Emerald Green.

A Song in Honor of St. Patrick's Day; Composed by M. J. O'Dwyer, author of the celebrated song entitled "Washington's Birth Day."

Dedicated to Mayor McCarthy.

Air—"Wearing of the Green."

Oh, Mary dear, I forget here
In St. Louis can I stand;
The President, all round has sent
For some of us, Patrick land;
Urgently he states the Confed'rates
Will make a northern raid,
And for that reason to run from Washington
If men in green don't give aid.

Patrick hold aroon, I'm near to swoon,
But if you're not sold by me,
Admit you may be of th' iron navy
Upon the Mississippi;
Or both cold and damp by a down South swamp
Your bones may be bleaching lie:
Then, ah! pity me, for here lonely,
Disconsolate I'll die,

Cuish-la ma chree[*] is my Mary,
But if Secession's the cause,
And do not fall by the sword or ball
Of a Confederate,
I may obtain a pass to Spain,
In Uncle Sam's embassy,
Or to govern States of Confederates,
Or a new Territory.

But if Chief I be o'er an army
Of forty thousand men,
I will march back to the Potomac,
I hope, without a scratch then—
I can't express how grand you'll dress
On a field day by my side,
And match each chief he seen for our emerald green,
When along the ranks we'll ride.

'Cept St. Patrick's day of green display
Discipline and regalia,
In Dublin, Cork, Pittsburgh, New York,
North, South, West and Australia;
When cousins in France will friendship advance,
Remembering the Irish Brigade,
That fought 'neath the green by the river Seine,
And beat the Turks at Belgrade.

[*] The words "cuish-la ma chree" mean "pulse strings of my heart."

M. J. O'DWYER, Primo Tenor.

The Best and Cheapest Red Lounges in the